

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL WRIT JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO _____ OF 2014

[UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
IN THE NATURE OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION]

IN THE MATTER OF:

Mathew Thomas

...Petitioner

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

... Respondents

WITH

I.A. NO. _____ OF 2014

APPLICATION FOR EX-PARTE AD-INTERIM STAY

PAPER BOOKS

(VOLUME - IV)

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837-attenc

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ADVOCATE FOR PETITIONER: MS AISHWARYA BHAT

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ORDER ON I.A. 6 PRONOUNCED IN OPEN
COURT VIDE SEPARATE ORDER,
XVI ADDL. CITY CIVIL & SESSIONS JUDGE,
BANGALORE
O.S. NO. 8181/2012

ORDER

Dated : 03.07.2012

The I.A. No. VI filed under order 7 rule 11 R/W Sec.
151 of CPC by filed defendants is hereby allowed.

The suit of the plaintiffs is hereby dismissed as not
maintainable with costs of Rs. 50,000/- payable to the
Government of India Head account i.e., each plaintiff Rs.
25,000/-

Sd/-
03.07.2012
(T.M. NAGARAJA),
XVI Addl. City Civil & Sessions Judge,
Bangalore.

//TRUE TYPED COPY//

Annexure P-19

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT 649
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2012-2013)

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations
contained in Fifty Third Report on Demands for Grants
(2012-13) of the Ministry of Planning]

Presented to Lok Sabha on 6.12.2012

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 6.12.2012



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

December , 2012/Agrahayana , 1934 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FINANCE (2012-2013)

Shri Yashwant Sinha — Chairman

M E M B E R S

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Suwendu Adhikari
3. Dr. Baliram
4. Shri Udayanraje Bhonsle
5. Shri Nishikant Dubey
6. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
7. Shri Rahul Gandhi
8. S hri Deepender Singh Hooda
9. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
10. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
11. Dr. Chinta Mohan
12. Shri Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam
13. Shri Prem Das Rai
14. Shri S.S. Ramasubbu
15. Dr. Kavuru Sambasiva Rao
16. Shri Adv. A. Sampath
17. Vacant*
18. Shri Thakur Anurag Singh
19. Dr. M. Thambidurai
20. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

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21. Shri Dharmendra Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Naresh Agrawal

23. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

24. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury

25. Shri Piyush Goyal

26. Shri Satish Chandra Misra

27. Dr. Mahendra Prasad

28. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad

29. Shri P. Rajeev

30. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal

31. Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh — Joint Secretary

2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan — Additional

3. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora — Under Secretary

Concl. -

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Sixty Second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty Third Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Planning.

2. The Fifty Third Report (15th Lok Sabha) was presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 24 April, 2012. Replies indicating action taken on all the recommendations contained in the Report were furnished by the Government on 27 September, 2012.
3. The Committee considered and adopted this report at their sitting held on 29 November, 2012.
4. An analysis of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty Third Report of the Committee is given in the Appendix.
5. For facility of reference, observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
04 December, 2012
13 Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

YASHWANT SINHA,
Chairman,
Standing Committee
on Finance.

REPORT

CHAPTER I

This Report of the Standing Committee on Finance deals with action taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in their Fifty-Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Planning, which was presented to Lok Sabha on 24 April, 2012 and simultaneously laid in Rajya Sabha on the same day.

2. Action taken notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 12 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been analysed and categorized as follows:

(i) Recommendations/Observations that have been accepted by the Government:

Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12

(Total : 11)
(Chapter II)

(ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies:

Nil

(Total : Nil)
(Chapter III)

- (iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Recommendation No. 9

(Total : 1)
(Chapter IV)

- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Nil

(Total : Nil)
(Chapter V)

3. The Committee desire that the replies to the recommendations/ observations contained in Chapter I may be furnished to them expeditiously.
4. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

5. The Committee recommended as under:—

“The Committee note that since its inception MGNREGS has been infested with numerous infirmities. During the last 5 years of

implementation of MGNREGS, the expenditure have been reported to the tune of Rs. 8823.35 crores in 2006-07, Rs. 15856.89 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 27250.10 crore in 2008-09, Rs. 37905 in 2009-10 and Rs. 39377.26 crore in 2010-11 respectively on the scheme. However, the Committee are concerned that the aim of the scheme which was to enhance the livelihood security of the people in rural areas and to create durable assets is far from being fulfilled, inspite of substantial expenditure incurred so far. It is a matter of dismay that the Scheme could not make much impact on the rural economy due to reasons such as lack of awareness amongst rural people, delay in wage payments, poor coverage of Banks and Post Offices, non maintenance of records like job cards, dated receipts, muster rolls, slow grievance redressal, low creation of durable assets, poor conduct and quality of social audits etc. Since the 12th Plan Period has already been launched with the Budget Proposal of 2012-13, the Committee desire that the Government should make sincere

efforts to strengthen the synergy between MGNREGS and agriculture and allied sectors to boost the rural economy. The Committee further desire that the infirmities noticed in the implementation of the Scheme since its inception should be addressed comprehensively and the evaluation study to be conducted by different research institutes in pursuance of the Committee's recommendation should be completed in a time bound manner."

6. The Government, in their action taken reply stated as follows:—

"The observations are noted. The measures taken to improve implementation of MGNREGS and address infirmities include the following:—

- (i) In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGS Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified. All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit Mechanism as outlined in these Rules.
- (ii) With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the

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integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGS workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement unless specifically exempted.

(iii) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that the State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.

(iv) Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGS, strengthening management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.

(v) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards,

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muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.

(vi) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

(vii) The mechanism of State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is available for monitoring of the scheme.

(viii) States have been instructed to establish and operationalise, State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGS. The evaluation of MGNREGS will be completed in a time bound manner, as suggested."

7. The Committee note that the Government has taken a number of measures to improve the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and to address infirmities which includes Social Audit Mechanism, wage disbursement through institutional accounts in Banks or post-offices with

Bio-metric authentication at village level, appointment of ombudsman for grievance redressal, etc. The Committee desire that while evaluating MGNREGS, the Government should assess the impact of the scheme on agricultural activities, number of assets created, quality of assets and how these assets are benefiting the villages. The Committee further desire that use of machines for manual labour particularly for earth digging purposes during harsh summer months and in cold hilly areas should also be considered while reviewing the scheme during the 12th Plan Period. He Committee thus recommend that the Government should enhance the efficiency, scale and scope of the MGNREGS during the Plan period and also explore the feasibility of including urban areas in the ambit of the scheme. They also suggest that the Government should ensure timely payment of wages. The Committee hope the evaluation report on the scheme will be completed soon and the Committee apprised about the same.

Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

8. The Committee recommended as under:—

"The Committee in their earlier reports had recommended that the plethora of schemes and programmes operating now should be streamlined and rationalized to manageable proportions. The Committee note that this has been accepted by the Government in principle as mentioned by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2012-13 to streamline and reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Committee are of the view that the current year, being the first year of the 12th Plan, it is the ripe time to restructure and rationalize the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to enhance their efficiency and scale."

9. In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Planning, have stated as under:—

"Planning Commission had set up a sub-committee to look into the issue of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to enhance their flexibility, scale and efficiency under the Chairmanship of Shri. B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. The recommendations of the sub-

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committee are being processed for due approvals and will be taken forward in the Twelfth Five Year Plan."

10. The Committee note that Planning Commission had set up a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the recommendations of the Sub-Committee are being processed for approvals and would be taken forward in the 12th Five Year Plan. The Committee would thus expect the Government to restructure these schemes accordingly.

Estimation of Poverty

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

11. The Committee recommended as under:—

"The Committee note that the Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimating the number and proportion of people living below the poverty line at National and States level, separately for rural and urban areas. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. The Committee noted that the Planning Commission has

declared the year 2020 or latest by end of 13th Five Year Plan (2021-22) as the target year for elimination of poverty based on the methodology/estimates of Lakdawala Committee. The Committee are surprised that even though the Planning Commission has accepted the recomputed poverty estimates for the year 1993-94 and 2004-05 as recommended by the Tendulkar Committee, which has given a higher estimate of poverty, they have fixed the target based on Lakdawala Committee's report. The Committee had in their earlier reports, inter-alia emphasized on the need for overcoming the shortcomings in the estimation of BPL population and more particularly the divergence in the estimates of BPL population/poverty levels brought out by the Planning Commission. The Committee are at a loss to understand as to how the target for elimination of poverty will be achieved on the recomputed higher estimates. The Committee desire that more rigorous efforts should be made so that the target can be achieved by 2020."

12. In their action taken note the Ministry of Planning have submitted as below:—

“A note on ‘Advance Planning for subsequent Five Year Plans’ was submitted to the Hon’ble Committee where a write up was given under the sub-head ‘Elimination of poverty by 2020 or latest by the end of 13th Five Year Plan 2021-22’. It is submitted that various poverty amelioration measures being undertaken were outlined in the said note. This caption of the one of the sections of the Note was genesis in the Report of the Committee on India Vision-2020 prepared under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta in 6 December, 2002 which stated that ‘the compound effect of achieving the targeted annual GDP growth rate of 8.5 to 9 per cent over the next 20 years would result in quadrupling of the real per capita income and almost eliminating the percentage of Indians living below the poverty line.’ This was a projection based on available information in 2002 and predicted on several conditions indicating a growth rate of 8.5 to 9 per cent between 2002-2020. The Report was an

internal document and was a background for further discussions on poverty estimates in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan. It is clarified that the caption is not further amplified in the succeeding paragraph of the write up and, was inadvertently included. This is regretted.

It is clarified that the poverty figures based on Lakdawala Committee methodology mentioned in the said Note was in the context of 11th Five Year Plan wherein it was aimed at reducing the poverty ratio by 10 percentage points by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan. The Note also brings out the various initiatives taken by the Government as a part of development strategy to achieve a significant rate of reduction in the poverty.

The Tendulkar Committee submitted its Report in December, 2009 and re-worked the poverty estimates for 1993-94 and 2004-05. The Tendulkar Committee estimated that the head count poverty ratio which was 45.3% in 1993-94 had come down to 37.2% in 2004-05 as against the Lakdawala Committee poverty estimates of 36% and 27.5% respectively. The

Tendulkar Committee concluded that both the sets of poverty estimates are not comparable because of different methodologies used. The revised poverty estimates by the Tendulkar Committee were in fact a new goalpost. The Mid-Term Appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan also mentions this fact. While reporting both the poverty estimates it was brought out in the Mid-Term Appraisal that irrespective of whether we use the 'old' method or the new method, the percentage of population below the poverty line has declined by about the same magnitude. Therefore, it is submitted that the reference of Vision-2020 only reiterates the Government's commitment to the reduction of poverty. The 11th Five Year Plan was based on the strategy of inclusive growth with the ambitious target of reducing the head count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points during the Plan period 2007-12. As a result of the concerted efforts, the rate of reduction of poverty has also increased, as is evident from the latest poverty estimates based on the methodology of

endulkar Committee i.e. the poverty has come down from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 and further to 29.8% in 2009-10. The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan focusses on the strategy by faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth which reflects that the planning process continues to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction, especially among the people who are at the bottom of the strata.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". The composition of the Expert Group and its Terms of Reference are as under:

Composition

1. Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman Prime Minister's
Chairman
Economy Advisory Council
2. Dr. Mahendra Dev, Director, Member
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
3. Dr. K. Sundaram, Member
Former Professor, Delhi School of Economics
4. Dr. Mahesh Vyas, MD & CEO Member
Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy
5. Shri K.L. Datta, Former Adviser (Perspective Planning),
Member Convener
Planning Commission

Terms of Reference

- (i) To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- (ii) To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology

for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas State-wise.

(iii) To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty, which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across States.

(iv) To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India."

13. The Committee are constrained to note that the Planning Commission, which is the nodal agency for estimating the number and population of people below the poverty line at national and States level, has faulted in providing credible information to the Committee on a fair estimation of levels of poverty across the Country and the prospects of achieving the target of elimination of poverty by 2020. The Committee would like to point out that time and again they have emphasized on the need for

overcoming the shortcomings in the methodology of estimation of BPL population and ironing out the discrepancies and divergence in the various estimates of BPL population/poverty levels.

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14. In this context, the Committee note that an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan has been constituted to review the methodology for the measurement of poverty. The Committee may be apprised about the progress made in this regard. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

15. The Committee recommended as under:—

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“The Committee are unable to understand as to how the Government is still continuing with the implementation of Aadhar without the legislative approval and have allocated Rs. 1758 crore for the Scheme for the year 2012-

13. The Committee in their 42nd Report on the ‘National Identification Authority of India Bill 2010’ has inter-alia given their observations on number of issues and has conveyed their unacceptability of the National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2012 in its present form and urged the Government to reconsider and

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review the UID Scheme and also the proposals contained in the Bill with all its ramifications and bring forth a fresh legislation before Parliament. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to urgently address the issue identified/pointed out by the Committee in their report.”

16. The Ministry of Planning, in their action taken reply stated as follows:—

“1. The UID project has been envisioned to provide a unique identity to every resident in India which will be the foundation for better delivery of public services and targeted subsidies. The project has a bias towards the developmental agenda for promoting more inclusive growth. The purpose of the UID project is to promote inclusion and benefit marginalized sections of society who have no formal proof of identity vis-à-vis the State and hence experience difficulties in accessing various welfare schemes that are implemented by the Government of India and State Governments. The key role of the UID number is that of an enabler—a number that helps governments

design better welfare programs, enables residents to access resources and services more easily wherever they live, and allows agencies and programs — such as the NREGA, PDS, SSA—to deliver benefits and services effectively and transparently. The number will, thus, be an identity infrastructure and the foundation over which multiple services and applications can be built for the resident. The consent of the individual is obtained before enrolment into the UID system.

2. UIDAI has set up a security framework and implemented security policies and procedures in line with the Government policies and circulars. The strategic control of the data lies with the UIDAI and the Data Centre operations are headed by officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and Director. The process followed by the UIDAI for enrolments is clearly defined. Verification of data is done through three modes— document based verification, through introducers and through the NPR process of public scrutiny. The processes at the time of enrolment include capturing the operator

biometrics (which is verified at backend at the time of processing data for generation of aadhaar). In case of enrolments through the introducer based system (which is followed in case of persons with no documents), the 'introducers' are authorized by the registrars and may include local Government officials and elected representatives. These enrolments through introducers, while enabling enrolments for those who do not have any documents, do not compromise the robustness of the process. The process of introduction has been designed to be technologically non-repudiable, as the introducer has to have his/her own Aadhaar number and he/she puts up his/her electronic thumb impression on the enrolment record of the person being introduced.

3. The enrolment is being done under the control and supervision of Registrars, including Registrar General of India, who is one of the Registrars of the UIDAI, by hiring enrolment agencies (who are private agencies). Data

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digitization and biometric enrolment for RGI are also being carried out by private agencies.

4. The Authority has also addressed concerns on misuse of Aadhaar information for possible profiling and tracking of individuals. Profiling of individuals is not possible in the UIDAI system, as in the definition of demographic information in the Bill, it has been clearly stated that the information to be collected will not include any profiling information, such as on race, religion, caste, tribe, ethnicity, language, income or health. Tracking and surveillance is also not supported in the UID system.
5. UIDAI accepts documents for those who have some kind of documents which can work as proof of identity and proof of address. For those who have no documents (there are a large number of persons in India who fall in this category) the concept of 'introducers' has been introduced. These 'introducers' are authorized by the registrars and may include local Government officials and elected representatives. Enrolments through

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introducers, while enabling enrolments for those who do not have any documents, do not compromise the robustness of the process. The process of introduction has been designed to be technologically non-repudiable as the introducer has to have his/her own Aadhaar number and he/she also has to put his/her electronic thumb impression on the enrolment record of the person being introduced. The third method is the NPR process. There will be only one ID number for one person in the Aadhaar system. Hence, there is an incentive for a resident to give correct information at the enrolment stage itself.

6. As per the Government's latest decision, UIDAI would, through its multiple Registrars, enroll 60 crore people in States/UTs where UIDAI has already commenced work. In the remaining States, NPR will collect the biometric data. In the event of any discrepancy between the NPR and UIDAI database, NPR data will prevail. Once the UIDAI programme is fully rolled out and Aadhaar numbers are issued to all residents, it would only be made a

necessary condition for availing public benefits and services. The purpose of Aadhaar is not to identify beneficiaries under different programmes. This would continue to be the responsibility of States/Line Ministries of the Government. Aadhaar would eliminate the possibility of a person getting double benefits under the same programme or getting benefit even if he is not entitled. This in itself is likely to save substantial public resources.

7. In respect of Finance Minister's Budget announcement regarding roll out of Aadhaar enabled payments in at least 50 selected districts within six months, UIDAI is pursuing the matter with a clear plan of action. Department of Financial Services will draw up a roadmap for convergence of their financial inclusion initiative with Aadhaar so as to ensure its utility to the Aadhaar enabled payment system for disbursement of social security benefits. They will also examine ways to facilitate opening of bank accounts for all individual Aadhaar holders.

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Legal Issues: M/o Law and Justice as well as the Attorney General of India have opined that action to enroll residents by UIDAI in terms of the executive notification issued on 28.1.2009 is valid. However, the Government is pursuing the proposal for enacting legislation as it is felt that a regulatory structure supported by a legal framework would assist in more effective functioning of the UID Authority. Particularly, any violations of security and privacy of UID data on the part of any of the stakeholders that may arise in the future, could be dealt with in a more rigorous and firm manner under a defined legal mechanism which would be possible by enacting the proposed NIDAI Bill."

17. The Committee are surprised at the Planning Commission's silence on their recommendation to address the key issues identified/pointed out by the Committee in their Report on the 'National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2010'. The Committee would reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Government should urgently address the various shortcomings/issues pointed out by the Committee in their earlier report and bring forth a fresh legislation before Parliament.

New Delhi:
4 December, 2012
13 Aghrayana, 1934(Saka)

YASHWANT SINHA,
Chairman,
Standing Committee
on Finance

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CHAPTER II
RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE
BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

Analysis of Demands for Grants (2012-13)

The Committee note that in the plan provision of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2010-11, the actual expenditure was Rs. 310.88 crore as against the BE of Rs. 2000 crore which was later reduced to Rs. 1045 crore at RE stage. In the year 2011-12 also the actual expenditure was Rs. 829.57 crore as against the BE of Rs. 1600 crore which was reduced to Rs. 1330 crore at RE stage. In their earlier report the Committee had expressed their displeasure on substantial and persistent underutilization of allocated funds. The Committee had pointed out the Ministry's failure in regard to appropriate projection of fund requirements in formulating budget estimates for programmes and schemes. The Committee are unhappy to note that the formulation of Budget for plan programmes/schemes of the Ministry of Planning has been reduced to an exercise of unrealistic estimates projection, underutilization of funds and failure of plan programmes/schemes to absorb the allocated funds. The recurrent and substantial underutilization of allocated

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funds shows the efforts that have been made by the Ministry of Planning in this regard have been found to be effective. The Committee are surprised to note that only one meeting was held on 23.8.2011 to review the trend of expenditure during the first quarter of the year 2011-12 which reflect casual approach of the Ministry and desire that periodic/quarterly meetings should be held to review and constantly monitor the trend and progress of expenditure. The Committee reiterate that the Ministry of Planning should endeavour to be a role model for other Central Ministries/Departments in preparation of realistic budget estimates.

Conf -

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MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 29th November,
2012 from 1530 hrs. to 1730 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha — Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Dr. Baliram
3. Shri Rahul Gandhi
4. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
5. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
6. Shri Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam
7. Shri Prem Das Rai
8. Shri S.S. Ramasubbu
9. Shri Thakur Anurag Singh
10. Dr. M. Thambidurai
11. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

12. Shri Piyush Goyal
13. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
14. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Additional Director
3. Shri Sanjay Sethi - Under Secretary

2. The Committee took up the following draft Reports for consideration and adoption:—

- (i) Draft Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty First Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (ii) Draft Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty Second Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Draft Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty Third Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Planning;

- (iv) Draft Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty Fourth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and
 - (v) Draft Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty Fifth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
3. The Committee adopted the draft reports at Sl. No. (iv) without any modification and those at Sl. Nos. (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) with modifications. The Committee also authorized the Chairman to present all the Reports to Parliament in the current session.

The Committee adjourned at 1730 hours.

Cont.

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APPENDIX

(Vide Para 4 of the Introduction)

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT
ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE
FIFTY THIRD REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON FINANCE (FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA) ON DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (2012-2013) OF THE MINISTRY OF
PLANNING

	Total % of Total	
(i) Total number of Recommendations:	12	
(ii) Recommendations/observations which have been accepted by the Government: (Vide Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12)	11	91.66
(iii) Recommendations/observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies:	Nil	0.00
(iv) Recommendations/observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee: (Vide Recommendations at Sl. No. 9)	Nil	8.34
(v) Recommendation/observation in respect Nil 0.00 of which final reply of the Government is still awaited:	NIL	0.00

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GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
5, SHAM NATH MARG DELHI-110054.

No. F.10(6)/CCS/DivCom/Hqrs/5130-5131

Dated : 20.12.2012

ORDER

It has been decided to use the Adhar platform for the delivery of various services rendered by the Revenue Department. Hence, it is considered necessary that the Aadhaar information of the applicants seeking the various service from the Revenue Department is to be compulsorily given at the time of applying for the service.

It is henceforth ordered that AADHAAR No. of the applicant, will be required to be mentioned compulsorily at the time of applying various services as mentioned below. The Aadhaar Card information of the applicant should be mentioned in the prescribed Application Forms.

1. Registration of Marriages under Hindu Marriage Act.
2. Registration of Marriages under Special Marriage Act.
3. Solemnization of Marriages.

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4. Registration of Various document in the subRegistrar Offices.

Speciment of the modified Application form of the above service ar available on the vebbsite of Revenue Departmnet ([htt.//revenue.delhi.gov.in](http://revenue.delhi.gov.in)). The guidelines on "How to integrate the Aadhaar for the various services rendered by Revenue Departmnet. GNCTD" are also available at this link and are enclosed with this order.

All the Deputy Commissioners are directed to ensure that this order is prominentl displayed in the Notice Boards of the respective districts. General public may also be informed through permanent display of these conditions. In the Notice Boards of the Revenue Department /District and also in the officers of Sub Registrar offices. Ths order will come into effect form January 1, 2013.

This issues with the prior approved of the Secretary (Revenue).

Sd/-
(Rajiv Kumar)
SDM (HQ)

No.F.10(6)/CCS/Div Com/Hors/

Dated :

Copy to :-

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1. All Deputy commissioners, Delhi
2. All ADMs, Delhi
3. All SDMs Delhi
4. All Tehsildars, Delhi
5. All Sub Registrars, Delhi
6. All SDMs (Hqrs)
7. SIO, Delhi State NIC HQ, Delhi Sectt, IP Estate
Delhi.
8. System Analyst to upload the order on the
department's website
9. OSD to the Chief Secretary
10. PS to secretary (Revenue)
11. PA to Special Secretary (Revenue)

Sd/-
(Rajiv Kumar)
SDM (HQ)

Conf —

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GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
5, SHAM NATH MARG DELHI-110054.

No. F.10(6)/CCS/DivCom/Hqrs/5130-5131

Dated : 20.12.2012

GUIDELINES/STPS ON
HOW TO INTEGRATE THE AADHAAR NUMBER FOR
VARIOUS SERVICES RENDENDRED BY REVENUE
DEPARTMENT

These guidelines are applicable for the following services.

- Issue of certificates for SC/ST, OBC, Income, Domicile, surviving Members solvency and nationality.
- Issue of delayed Birth and Death orders.
- Registration of Marriages under Hindu and special Marriage Act.
- Solemnization of Marriages.
- Registration of Various documents, deeds etc. at Sub Registrar Officers.

Guidelines/Steps

1. The applicant will submit the application form along with the supporting documents and also a copy of Aadhaar Card.

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2. The application will only be accepted if the applicant's name, photo and address on Aadhaar Number matched witht the details on the application form.
3. If Aadhaar No. has not yet been received the applicant may provide the Aadhaar Enrolment No. details and any other indentity proof (PAN/Voter's Card/Passport/Driving License/Office ID Card).
4. The Photograph of the Applicant will be taken by the concerned office.

SD/-
(Rajiv Kumar)
SDM (HQ)

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ANNEXURE P - 21

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
FOOD CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
NO. 8 CUNNINGHAM ROAD, BANGALORE, 560-052
Email : Foodcomkar@gmail.com
Phone:080 22262187,22354857 fax 080-22267205.

No : CFS/AMC/RTI/50/2011-2012

Dated : 22.01.2013

To,

Shri, Mathew Thomas,
#18 A, Adarsh Vista,
Basavanagar,
Marathahalli PO,
Bangalore 560037.

ENDORSEMENT

Sir,

Sub : information provided under RTI Act 2005

Reg.,

Ref : 1) Under Secretary to Govt, FCS & CA,
Bangalore letter

2) Your application Dated :
09.01.2013.

Sl No	Information sought	information
A	Number of fake ration cards detected in Karnataka State using UID/Aadhar biometric data	there is no fake ration cards detected in Karnataka State using UID/Aadhaar Biometric data, as the Department is not using uid/Aadhaar biometric data.
B	Number of fake ration cards detected in Karnataka State Without using UID/Aadhaar Biometric biometric data	ineligible ration cards detected in Karnataka State is enclosed.

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C	For each of the above cases at a and b. above, documents with the following information is requested i. Procedure adopted for deciding that these ration cards are fake	The procedure adopted to identify ineligible ration cards is by matching electric RR number along with the ration card in urban area's & matching of house assessment number along with ration card in the Rural area.
	II. Desination of persons who decided that these ration cards are fake	After verification in the food inspector decides if the ration card is eligible/ineligible.
	III. Places where the fake ration cards were located found	Through out the state of Karnataka, ineligible ration cards are located.
	IV. Persons who were responsible for making the fake ration cards.	It Is The Beneficiaries Who Are Responsible For Ineligible Ration Cards, They Provide Wrong Electric RR Number Or Wrong House Assement number.
	V. Action taken against persons who made the fake ration cards and those responsible for proper implementation	As mentioned in coloumn (iv) it is the benefitciaries who are responsible for the existence of large ineligible ration cards.

Sd/-
Public information Officer
Food, Civil Suplies and
consumer affairs
Bangalore.

//TRUE TYPED COPY//

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FINANCE (2012-2013)

Shri Yashwant Sinha — Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Suwendu Adhikari
3. Dr. Baliram
4. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay*
5. Shri Udayanraje Bhonsle
6. Shri Nishikant Dubey
7. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
8. Shri Rahul Gandhi
9. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
10. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
11. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
12. Dr. Chinta Mohan
13. Shri Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam
14. Shri Prem Das Rai
15. Shri S.S. Ramasubbu
16. Dr. Kavuru Sambasiva Rao
17. Adv. A. Sampath
18. Shri Thakur Anurag Singh
19. Dr. M. Thambidurai
20. Shri Shivkumar Udasi
21. Shri Dharmendra Yadav

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Naresh Agrawal

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23. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
24. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
25. Shri Piyush Goyal
26. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
27. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
28. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
29. Shri P. Rajeev
30. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
31. Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Additional Director
3. Shri Sanjay Sethi - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Tenzin Gyaltzen - Committee Officer

Cont —

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorized by the Committee, present this Sixty-Ninth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Planning.

2. The Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Planning were laid on the Table of the House on 13 March, 2013.
3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Planning on 20 March, 2013.
4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 16 April, 2013. Minutes of the sittings of the Committee are given in appendix to the Report.
5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Planning for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2013-14).

NEW DELHI
16 April, 2013
26 Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

YASHWANT SINHA,
Chairman,
Standing Committee
on Finance.

REPORT**PART I****1. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2013-14)****Introduction**

- 1.1 The Planning Commission came into existence as per the Government of India Resolution of 15th March, 1950. It functions as an advisory Planning body at the apex level. The main function of Planning Commission is to make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country and explore the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nations requirements and to formulate a Plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources. The Planning Commission also consults the Central ministries and the State Governments while formulating Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and also oversees their implementation.
- 1.2 The Ministry of Planning have presented its detailed Demands for Grants (2013-14 Demand No. 75) in Lok Sabha on March 13, 2013. The total budget allocation of the Ministry for the year 2013-14 for plan and non-plan expenditure is Rs. 8,081.51 crore of which Rs. 81.51 crore is for non-plan. Out of Rs. 8,000 crore for plan expenditure, Rs. 5,000 crore is for 'New Programmes', Rs. 2,620 crore for the programmes of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and Rs. 380 crore for normal activities, spread over the Central Sector Plan Schemes.
- 1.3 The actual expenditure incurred in 2011-12, Budget Estimates (BE)/Revised Estimates (RE) 2012-13 and BE 2013-14 are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

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Actual 2011-12			Budget 2012-13			Revised 2012-13			budget 2013-14		
Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1257.81	70.56	1328.37	2100	77.03	2177.03	1542	74.18	1616.18	8000	81.51	8081.51

STATEMENT SHOWING SHCME-WISE BUDGET ESTIMATES, REVISED ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL
EXPENDITURE, FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT FINANCIAL
YEAR IN RESPECT OF PLAN EXPENDITURE

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	2010-11			2011-12			2011-12			Be 2013-14
		Be	Re	Actuals	Be	Re	Actuals	Be	Re	Actuals	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	New initiative in skill. Development through PPP	100000	84100	521	84100	68100	6129	800,00	16000	3436	--
2.	National Rainfed Area Authority	--	--	--	250000	220000	152111	350000	266000	69998	315000
3.	office of the Adviser to P.M on Public information, infrastructor & innovations	50000	32500	8866	70000	100000	36995	240000	155000	26114	240000

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4.	Office of the Adviser to P.M. on Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development	--	--	--	--	60000	26556	60000	61500	34519	80000
5.	Strengthening office processes and systems (earlier name MOOS)	151100	106000	55544	207100	126000	30552	174000	76000	10388	105200
6.	Economic Advisory Council to the P.M.	14200	16000	16129	23900	30900	21217	26900	32600	19283	32900
7.	Unique identification Authority of India	19000000	9606600	2684112	14700000	12000000	11875286	17580000	13500000	8875782	26200000
8.	Internatinoal Transport forum	6500	6500	2392	5000	5000	2600	3000	3000	2854	3000
9.	Research & Study (earlier name GIA to Univ. &	21000	21000	20007	21000	21000	20627	21000	20900	15124	8260

	Research Instt. For trg., Research Research Institutional Dev. Etc.)										
10.	Expertise for Planning Process	37500	32000	18532	49961	39961	24171	60000	60000	32446	--
11.	50 th Year Initiative in Planning	140000	135000	60311	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Strengthening Evaluation capacity in Government	100000	57500	33526	100000	72474	12433	100000	51500	14511	--
13.	Public Finance Management System (earlier name PA & PFMS)	118800	106900	46361	105100	246200	189051	1800000	791100	94049	2539900
14.	Grants-in-aid to National Labour Economics and Skill Development Institute	35000	55000	55000	77139	27565	27565	1500	1500	--	1500

	(formerly IAMR)										
15.	Expert Group on Low Carbon Economy	20000	500	--	20000	20000	49	20000	20000	210	--
16.	Expert Group on Transport Policy	30000	30000	27744	30000	16100	12565	30000	30000	--	--
17.	High Level Committee on Financing infrastructure	--	--	15000	20000	20000	--	10000	--	--	--
18.	Western Ghats Secretariat	--	--	--	500	500	3823	7000	6500	4034	--
19.	Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review	--	--	--	140000	130000	61251	110000	107500	24384	258900
20.	Independent Evaluation office	--	--	--	--	--	--	150000	110000	--	100000
21.	UNDP Assistance for Human Development towards bridging	--	--	--	--	--	--	45000	35000	--	40000

	inequalities										
22.	UNDP Assistance for capacity Development for District Planning	131900	131900	51600	91700	91700	75167	131600	65900	27289	--
23.	UNDP Assistance for Support to livelihoods Promotion Strategies	24000	24000	13218	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24.	UNDP Assistance for Support to Livelihoods Promotion Strategies	24000	24000	13218	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25.	New Programmes Central Plan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50000000
	Total	20000000	10450000	3108863	16000000	13300000	12578148	21000000	15420000	9254421	80000000

Provisional figures upto January 2012.

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22.04.13

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II. UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA
(UIDAI).

2.1 This Scheme is a Planning Commission initiative which envisages assigning a unique identification number to each resident in the country for better monitoring and targeting of Government's social welfare schemes and poverty alleviation initiatives. It also aims at eliminating the need for multiple identification mechanisms prevalent across various Government departments.

2.2 A provision of Rs. 2,620 crore has been allocated in BE (2013-14) for Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and a major part of the budget provision for Rs. 1,040 crore is earmarked for 'Enrolment Authentication and Updation', out of which an amount of Rs. 1,000 crore has been earmarked under the head 'other charges'.

2.3 The Committee in their 42nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the 'National Identification Authority of India Bill 2010' had inter-alia given their observations on number of issues and urged Government to reconsider and review the Scheme and also the proposals in the Bill.



with all its ramifications and bring forth a fresh legislation before Parliament.

2.4 The Committee in their 53rd report (15th Lok Sabha) expressed their concern as to how the Government was still continuing with the implementation of Aadhar without the legislative approval and had allocated Rs. 1,758 crore for the Scheme for the year 2012-13. The Committee, therefore, urged the Government to urgently address the issues identified/pointed out by the Committee in their report.

2.5 The Committee in their 62nd report (15th Lok Sabha) reiterated their earlier recommendation and desired that the Government should urgently address the various shortcomings/issues pointed out by the Committee in their earlier report and bring forth a fresh legislation before Parliament.

III. PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 In the context of employment and skill development, the 12th Plan document inter alia mentions as under:

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"Generation of productive and gainful employment with decent working conditions on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force was a critical element in the Eleventh Plan strategy for achieving inclusive growth. The Eleventh Plan aimed at bringing the overall unemployment down by generating new work opportunities exceeding the projected addition to the labour force. The results of National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th round (2009-10) indicate that 18 million new work opportunities were created on Current Daily Status (CDS) basis between 2004-05 and 2009-10. The unemployment in absolute terms came down by 6.3 million and the unemployment rate declined to 6.6 per cent in 2009-10 for the first time since 1993-94, after increasing to 7.31 per cent in 1999-2000 and 8.28 per cent in 2004-05. On Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS) basis also, during the same period, the unemployment rate declined to 2 per cent in 2009-10 from 2.3 per cent in 2004-05. The overall labour force expanded by just 11.7 million. The increase in

labour force was lower compared to previous years. This, however, is a positive development as it can be attributed to higher retention of the young in schools and colleges, and also lower distress labour participation by working age women as family incomes improved in both rural and urban areas."

"The Eleventh Five Year Plan while focussing on utilisation of the human resources for economic growth, recognised that skill building is not a static process and that individual's skills needs to be upgraded continuously for workforce to remain relevant and employable. To realise this, Coordinated Action on Skill Development was initiated in 2008 which provides for a three-tier governance structure, namely Prime Minister's Council on Skill Development as apex body for policy direction to be supported by National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) in Planning Commission for coordinating and synergising the efforts of the various central ministries that are involved in the skill development and National Skill Development Corporation for

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catalysing private sector efforts in the skill development. During the Eleventh Plan most of the States have set up State skill development missions for focussed and synergised approach for scaling up of skill efforts in respective States. A National Policy on Skill Development was also formulated in 2009 which focusses on policy coherence, inclusivity, improving the quality with emphasis on employment outcomes. The Government has, therefore, put in place a governance structure for implementation of skill initiatives at highest level and the policy for providing an enabling environment and framework to address the challenges of skill development.

The National Skill Development Policy formulated in 2009 envisions empowering all individuals through improved skills, knowledge, and nationally and internationally recognised qualification to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the global market."

3.2 As regards the issues and priorities in the context of skill development, the 12th Plan document mentions that there is an urgent need to mainstream skill formation in the formal education system and at the same time innovative approaches for the skill creation outside the formal education system. Although the Coordinated Action on Skill Development has brought about a paradigm shift in addressing the issues of relevance in skill development, the gaps in the skill development are to be identified so as to achieve the objectives in terms of quantity, quality, outreach and mobility while building on the foundation. The workforce not only needs to be trained to meet the requirement of all sectors and all kinds of jobs but also linking them to job opportunities and market realities. This would facilitate transformation of young population into a productive workforce engaged in economic activities and not unproductive activity.

3.3 The 12th Plan document also mentions that mainstreaming gender through Gender Budgeting is one of the key elements for Gender Equity to be addressed in the Twelfth Plan. In the context of skill

development of women, the document also mentions as under:

“One of the major impediments affecting women's participation in the workforce, particularly in secondary and tertiary sectors, is the lack of skills. The Twelfth Plan envisages a major scaling up of skill development..... This must be accompanied by special efforts to promote skill development of women from traditional skills to emerging skills, which help women break the gender stereotypes and move into employment requiring higher skill sets. Training of women as BPO employees, electronic technicians, electricians, plumbers, sales persons, auto drivers, taxi drivers, masons, and so on, will be incorporated in the skill development programmes. Skill development would be seen as a vehicle to improve lives and not just livelihoods of women. The curriculum should therefore include inputs that help women to assert themselves individually and collectively.”

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3.4 When asked as to why India is unable to create enough productive jobs and what blueprint has been drawn by Planning Commission to create more jobs with economic and social security, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"India has experienced an average growth rate of 7.9% in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, this growth did not lead to substantial increase in employment opportunities due to:

- (i) limited flexibility in managing the workforce;
- (ii) high cost of complying with labour regulations;
- (iii) skill mismatch; and
- (iv) preponderance of the unorganized sector.

The NSSO 66th Round 2009-10 data exhibits a shift in the employment status. As per the NSSO latest quinquennial survey 2009-10, the number of regular salaried workers has increased from 69.7 million in 2004-05 to 75.1 million in 2009-10. On the other hand, the

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number of self-employed has decreased from 258.4 million in 2004-05 to 232.7 million in 2009-10 while the number of casual labourers increased from 129.7 million in 2004-05 to 151.3 million in 2009-10. In other words the percentage of self-employed among the total workforce decreased from 56.4% in 2004-05 to 50.7% in 2009-10 and the percentage of regular salaried workers increased from 15.2% to 16.4%, while that of the casual labourers increased from 28.3% to 33% during this period.

Number of Workers According to Usual Status (PS+SS)
Approach by Broad Employment Status (Million Workers)

	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10
Self employed	09.3 (52.6)	258.4 (56.4)	232.7 (50.7)
Regular/Salaried employees	58.2 (14.6)	69.7 (15.2)	75.1 (16.4)
Casual labour	130. (32.8)	129.7 (28.3)	151.3 (33.0)

Source: Compiled from NSSO 55th, 61st and 66th rounds, sourced from Twelfth Plan Document.

The employment strategy of the Government spelt out in the 12th Plan Document focusses on:

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- Increasing manufacturing sector growth to 12-14 per cent over the medium term to make it the engine of growth, contributing to at least 25% of GDP by 2025;
- Creation of appropriate skills set among rural migrant and urban poor to make growth inclusive;
- Identifying labour intensive sectors for special thrust for generating more employment particularly in industries such as textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery, food processing, etc.;
- Promoting the MSME sector by providing access to risk capital, technology, etc.;
- Encouraging cluster approach by creating National Investment Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ);
- Enhancing skill levels of workers and making training needs conform to industrial requirements through Sector Skills Councils, changing the Apprenticeship Act to make it more relevant to the times, setting up tool rooms through PPP for improving the training

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capacity both quantitatively and qualitatively;
and

- Simplifying and rationalizing labour laws.

Further in the Union Budget Speech 2013-14, the Finance Minister has indicated that a comprehensive and integrated social security package involving life-cum-disability cover, health cover, and maternity assistance and pension benefit would benefit the unorganized sector workers. The Finance Minister has proposed convergence among the various stakeholder Ministries/Departments for evolving a comprehensive social security package."

- 3.5 As per the Budget speech of Finance Minister 2013-14, the Government has set an ambitious target of skilling 50 million people in the 12th plan period including 9 million in 2013-14. On being asked about the budgetary allocation made by the Government for skill development programme for the year 2013-14, the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as follows:

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"As skill development initiatives are undertaken by various Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments and private entities, comprehensive allocation of funds for skill development 9 is not mentioned in the 12th Plan document. The total outlay for 2013-14 in respect of major schemes relating to skill development and vocational training implemented by the Ministry of Labour & Employment and some other Ministries is Rs. 3694.18 crore. In addition, there are schemes of other Ministries/Departments where only a part of the outlay is devoted to skill development; however, the break-up of the training component under such schemes is not available. Moreover, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2013-14 has mentioned that funds will be released by the National Rural Livelihood Mission and the National Urban Livelihood Mission to be spent on skill development activities. He further suggested starting of a new scheme with Rs. 1000 crore to provide monetary reward of Rs. 10,000 to

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about 10 lakh youth to join skill development programmes under the NSDC to be trained through any institution or body offering training courses.”

- 3.6 In response to a query as to whether there is any plan to involve private sector in imparting skill training to 50 million people during the 12th Five Year Plan, the Ministry in a written reply stated as follows:

“As part of Coordinated Action on Skill Development, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Finance has been created for catalysing private sector efforts in the skill development and training. As on 31.1.2013, the NSDC Board has approved 77 training proposals and 18 Sectors Skills Councils (SSCs). SSCs consist of representation from Industry Member, Government Bodies, Industry Associations, Business Leader and Training Providers to ensure participation of all ecosystem stakeholders. In addition, the Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing

a scheme for upgradation of 1,396 Government ITIs into Centres of Excellence in PPP mode with the underlying objective of improving the quality of vocational training wherein industry partners are involved through the Institute Management Committees (IMCs)."

- 3.7 On further being asked as to whether the target of providing and imparting skill training to 50 million people seems unrealistic, keeping in view the past performance of this programme, the Ministry stated as under:

"The target of skilling 50 million persons is based on the target of creation of 50 million job opportunities in the non-farm sector during the 12th Plan period, which has been identified as a core indicator for the 12th Plan. Planning Commission is urging all Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments to achieve this objective by undertaking necessary action which inter alia includes expanding coverage and outreach of skill development schemes, improving the training infrastructure both in terms of

quantity and quality and systemic reforms.

The NSDC is also initiating Rs. 40 crore national communications campaign to promote skills approved by its Board.”

- 3.8 In the context of skill targets for 12th Plan, the Plan document mentions as under:—

“During the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), 50 million non-farm employment opportunities are proposed to be created and at least equivalent number of people would be provided skill certification. The existing annual training capacity in the country is 4.5 million. It needs to be more than double to achieve the target.”

IV. STREAMLINING AND RESTRUCTURING OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSSs)

- 4.1 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) refer to specific purpose schemes which are funded by the Central Government and implemented by States or other local agencies. These schemes were originally instituted to redress development concerns of national importance. For this purpose through the conduit of CSS, schematic support is provided by

the Central Government for subjects that constitutionally fall within the domain of States.

4.2 The Standing Committee on Finance in their 32nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) had inter alia recommended that the plethora of schemes and programmes operating should be streamlined and rationalized to manageable proportions. The Committee were informed that Planning Commission had set up a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issues of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Sub-Committee submitted its report on 30 September, 2011. The Committee in their 53rd Report (15th Lok Sabha) desired that 2012-13 being the first year of the 12th Plan, it was the ripe time to restructure and rationalize the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to enhance their efficiency and scale. The Committee were informed that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee were being processed for approvals and would be taken forward in the 12th Five Year Plan. The Committee in their 62nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) expected the Government to restructure the

Schemes on the basis of recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

- 4.3 In the context of the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the 12th Plan document inter alia mentions as under:

"In view of the scarcity of resources, it is essential to take bold steps to improve the efficiency of public expenditure through plan programmes. To this end the Planning Commission had established a Committee under Member, B.K. Chaturvedi to make recommendations for rationalisation and to increase efficiency of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and for improving their efficiency. There has been a proliferation of CSS over the years, many of which are quite small. The Chaturvedi Committee had recommended that the number of CSSs should be drastically reduced and the guidelines under which the schemes are implemented should be made much more flexible.

The recommendations have been discussed with the Ministries and the States and have

generally been welcomed. It is proposed to implement these recommendations with effect from 2013-14."

- 4.4 Asked on the status of restructuring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), the Ministry of Planning in a written reply stated as under:

"Planning Commission has considered the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report and a note is being moved by Planning Commission for the approval of the Cabinet."

- 4.5 In the context of inability of certain States to provide their share to have access of required funds under CSSs, the Chaturvedi Committee Report mentions as under:

"The number of States, particularly the North-East States, Bihar and Jharkhand have often represented that they have limitation of resources and are not able to provide State's share to enable them to access the required funds under CSS. This is particularly important for schemes like SSA, where the counterpart funds are to the extent of 35% and

the sector is extremely critical for every State.

Simultaneously, it is also important to ensure that the States have adequate financial participation to ensure a sense of ownership of the scheme by them...”

- 4.6 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2013-14 has also mentioned that Government is concerned about the proliferation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes. They were 173 in number at the end of the 11th Plan. The schemes will be restructured into 70 Schemes and each scheme will be reviewed once in two years. Central funds for the schemes will be given to the States as part of Central plan assistance. In 2013-14, it is expected to transfer resources to the tune of Rs. 5,87,082 crore to the States and UTs under share of taxes, non-plan grants and loans, and Central assistance.

V. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

- 5.1 While the 11th Five Year Plan was aimed at ‘Faster & More Inclusive Growth’, in the 12th Plan ‘sustainability’ has added to make it ‘Faster, More Inclusive & Sustainable Growth’.

5.2 As regards sustainable development, the 12th Plan document inter alia mentions as under:

"Sustainable Development, as defined by the Brundtland Commission in 1987, is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Human activities result in significant environmental changes that cause damage to species, ecosystems and ecological processes. Preservation of the integrity of these ecological components is critical, considering they provide the bio-physical base necessary for human life, such as water, land, air, forests, biodiversity and so on.....

India needs to adopt low carbon strategies in order to improve the sustainability of its growth process, while carbon mitigation will be an important co-benefit. The focus areas deserve special attention, and physical achievement targets need to be fixed and monitored at the highest level. We need to sustain over 7 per cent growth for the next

twenty years, if we are to meet the rising aspirations of our people and become a genuine middle income country that provides a decent standard of living to all its citizens. To achieve this dream, pursuit of low carbon strategies is essential, as otherwise, sustainability and energy insecurity would itself become a constraint on our growth process.

Globally, India's policy goal of achieving sustainable development is guided by the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility' (CBDR). India is one of the countries that prefer an 'aspirational' rather than a mandatory or 'prescriptive' approach. India feels the issue of sustainable development should be approached with a sense of equity; and the development aspirations of the developing countries should be built into the green economy principles being evolved at the international level.

If development has to be sustainable, we need to innovate, invest and improve our planning

processes at the National, State and local levels."

5.3 On being asked as to what extent sustainability is built into the 12th Five Year Plan, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

"Sustainable growth has two dimensions viz. the human aspect and the environmental aspect. The first is achieved through improving health, providing education and safe drinking water and the second through protection of environment. A greater attention has been given to both the dimensions in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and clear strategies and policy initiatives have been identified in the Plan to achieve the objective of sustainable growth.

The Planning Commission has undertaken a systematic process of 'scenario planning' based on diverse views and disciplines to understand the interplay of the principal forces, internal and external, shaping India's progress. This analysis suggests three alternative scenarios of how India's economy might develop titled,

'Strong Inclusive Growth', 'Insufficient Action' and 'Policy Logjam'.

The Twelfth Plan does not present a single growth projection. Instead, it recognises that growth outcomes will depend upon the extent to which we are able to take the difficult decisions needed to generate inclusive growth. In this context, the Plan identifies an aspirational Scenario 1 of 'strong inclusive growth', in which the economy is projected to grow at about 8 percent per year based on successful policy interventions at multiple leverage points which will generate virtuous circles.

Scenario 2 of 'Insufficient Action' is one where policies move in the right direction, but are not fully implemented: in this case, growth will be limited to between 6 and 6.5 percent with correspondingly lower progress on inclusiveness. The Plan also refers to a Scenario 3 which is described as "Policy Logjam". This is the Scenario where there is very little progress on the different decisions

identified. In this case, growth will be stuck between 5 and 5.5 percent. The Plan document emphasizes that Scenario 1 is the only scenario that will meet the aspirations of the people.

The projection of 8 per cent growth in the Twelfth Plan period should not be viewed as a 'business as usual' outcome that can be realised with relatively little effort. It is in fact a projection of what is possible if we take early steps to reverse the current slowdown and also take other policy actions needed to address other key constraints that will otherwise prevent the economy from returning to a higher growth path. Failure to act firmly on these policies will lead to lower growth and also poorer outcomes on inclusiveness."

VI. ENERGY SECTOR

- 6.1 India is the fourth largest consumer of energy in the world after USA, China and Russia but it is not endowed with abundant energy resources. It must, therefore, meet its development needs by using all available domestic resources of coal, uranium, oil,

hydro and other renewable resources, and supplementing domestic production by imports. High reliance on imported energy is costly given the prevailing energy prices which are not likely to soften; it also impinges adversely on energy security.

6.2 Energy is a vital input for production and rapid growth of GDP will need to be supported by an increase in energy consumption. This is especially so in India, where large sections of the population are still without adequate access to energy.

6.3 On being asked about the new approach and direction in the 12th Plan as compared to the 11th Plan regarding energy sector, upon which the growth of the whole economy depends, the Ministry of Planning in a written note stated as under:

“According to the Twelfth Plan document, the growth in the commercial energy during the 11th Plan period has been at 6.25% as compared to 5.01% during the previous plan period. In terms of the absolute numbers, it grew from 396.32 MTOE at the end of 10th Plan to 536.59 MTOE at the end of

the 11th Plan period. The sector-wise achievements details during the 11th Plan period are as under:

- (i) Electricity Generation (BU): The growth in the electricity generation from utilities during the 11th Plan period was at 5.51% against the 9.1% set in the original 11th Plan target. Against a target of electricity generation from utilities of 1,038 Billion Units (BU), the actual generation has been at 876.88 BU during the 11th Plan period, which lead to a shortfall of 16%.
- (ii) Coal Production (MT): The target for coal production at the end of the 11th period was initially set at 680 million tonnes and revised downwards to 630 million tonnes at the time of the MTA. However, the actual achievement of coal production was 540 MT. This is 109 MT higher than the production level of 431 MT in 2006-07. Demand in 2011-12 i.e. the terminal year of 11th Plan was 640 MT, leading to a demand supply gap of 100 MT, which was met by imports.

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- (iii) Gas Production (BCM): The actual natural gas production during the 11th Plan period was 212.54 billion cubic meter (BCM) as against the production target of 250 BCM, implying a shortfall of about 15% in 11th Plan period.

Twelfth Plan Strategy: The target of total domestic commercial energy during the 12th Plan terminal year (2016-17) has been projected at 481.84 mtoe with a growth of 6.91% over the 11th Plan period. The sector-wise details for the 12th Plan are as under:

- (i) Electricity generation: The electricity generation is likely to grow at 9.1% to 1,403 BU at the end of the 12th Plan period from actual generation of 876.88 BU achieved at the end of the 11th Plan period. The target of electricity generation during the 12th Plan period has taken into considerations the various energy conservation measures and demand supply management.
- (ii) Coal production: The incremental coal production in the optimistic scenario in the

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12th Plan has been kept at 255 MT over the production level of 540MT during the 11th Plan, raising it overall coal production to 795 MT, by the terminal year end of the 12th Plan period.

- (iii) Gas production: The target for the gas production at the end of the 12th Plan period has been kept at 341.498 BCM with respective breakup (ONGC: 148.298, OIL: 19.82 and Private/JV: 177.38). The projected domestic production of natural gas during the 12th Plan is subjected to output from gas fields under NELP by the various operators.”

6.4 On being specifically asked about the reasons for shortfall with respect to achievement of targets in the areas like power generation and coal production, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“ Power sector: A capacity addition of 55,000 MW was achieved in the 11th Plan period as compared to the original target of 78,700 MW, leading to a shortfall of 30% and about 12% compared to Mid-Term target of 62,374 MW.

Though the capacity addition achieved during the 11th Plan period was less than the target but it was more than the twice addition in the 10th Plan period. The broad main reasons for the shortfall were attributed to the following factors:

1. Delay in placement of orders for Main Plants.
2. Delay in placement of orders for Civil works.
3. Slow progress of Civil works.
4. Poor Geology.
5. Delay in land Acquisition.
6. Environmental Concerns.
7. Law and Order problem/Local Issues.
8. E&M work critical.
9. Difficult area and accessibility.

Coal Sector: The actual production of coal during the 11th Plan period was 540 MT against MTA production target of 630 MT. Shortfall in production was both in public and private sector. In case of captive coal blocks, actual production was around 36 MT as against a target of 104 MT. This is mainly because only 29 blocks could start production as

against the allocated 195 blocks. The main impediments in achieving the targets were delay in forest and environmental clearance, problems of land acquisition, R & R problem, allocation of a block to more than one user and so on. The strategy to meet the 12th Plan target of 795 MT, efforts has to be made by Ministry of Coal to ensure that the additional captive coal blocks may start production and the gap between demand and supply could be met through larger imports of coal."

- 6.5 As regards addition to Generation Capacity, the 12th Plan document mentions that the Working Group on Power has estimated a capacity addition requirement of 75,785 MW corresponding to 9 per cent GDP growth during the Twelfth Plan period. However, in order to bridge the gap between peak demand and peak deficit, and provide for faster retirement of the old energy-inefficient plants, the target for the Twelfth Plan has been fixed at 88,537 MW. The share of the private sector in the additional capacity will be 53 per cent, compared to a target of 19 per cent in the Eleventh Plan.

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6.6 The targets and actuals in the 11th Plan and the targets in the 12th Plan in the field of electricity generation, coal production, gas production and capacity addition in power sector have been summarized as under:—

Item	Target (11 th Plan)	Actual (11 th Plan)	Shortfall in 11 th plan(%)	Target (12 th Plan)
Electricity Generation	1038 BU	876.88 BU	16	1403 BU
Coal production	680 MT	540 MT	20	795 MT @
Gas Production	250 BCM	212.54 CM	15	341.498 CM
Power (Capacity addition)	78,700 MW	55,000 MW	30	88,537 MW \$

BU Billion Units

@ MT Million, Tonnes

^BCM Billion. Cubic meter

\$ MW. Megawatt

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

6.7 In the context of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the 12th Plan document inter alia mentions as under:

“RGGVY was launched by the Government of India in April 2005 as a comprehensive scheme for providing access of electricity to all rural households. The scheme involved electrification of all un-electrified villages plus a free connection for BPL households”.

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The RGGVY programme has several deficiencies in implementation. Firstly, nearly 6,000 villages electrified till December 2011 were still not energised due to lack of supporting network or other resources. Secondly, access to electricity in rural areas is still limited, especially in smaller hamlets.

Thirdly, poor financial health of utilities and high cost of power act as a disincentive for States to give new connections. Fourthly, some States do not have supporting network and are unable to provide energisation. Fifthly, a viable revenue model is yet to emerge. This has hindered larger access to new consumers.

Some of the other areas of concern are:

- In certain States, even the minimum required hours of supply of six hours to eight hours could not be met.
- There is a need to upgrade transformer capacity as the current average demand of BPL and above poverty line (APL) consumers is in the range of 300 to 500 watts and 0.5 to 1.15 KW, respectively. There have been several complaints of frequent burning of transformers.

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- The progress of release of APL connections is slow on account of poor supply of electricity, long delays in processing of applications and inadequate transformer capacity.
- In many States, the distribution company takes a long time for issuing the first bill which can be anywhere between three to six months. Because of this delay, the total bill comes to around Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 which a rural household finds difficult to pay. This leads to a permanent high level of outstanding bills.

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PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

I. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2013-14)

1. The Committee note that there is better utilization of funds by the Ministry during the last two years. In the year 2010-11, the BE of Rs. 2,000 crore was reduced to Rs. 1,045 crore at RE stage but only Rs. 310 crore was spent. However, in the year 2011-12, BE of Rs. 1,600 crore was reduced to Rs. 1,330 crore at RE stage and Rs. 1,257 crore was spent. Similarly, for the year 2012-13, the BE of Rs. 2,100 crore was reduced to Rs. 1,542 crore at RE stage and the Ministry incurred Rs. 925 crore upto January, 2013. The Committee, recognizing the improvement shown in utilization of funds, desire that the Ministry should continue to ensure financial discipline and accountability of the norms stipulated by the Ministry of Finance.
2. The Committee are, however, constrained to note that recurrent and substantial under-utilization of funds allocated at the stage of Budget Estimates (BE) as well as Revised Estimates (RE) occurred under some of the heads. For instance, Rs. 1,758

crore at the stage of BE 2012-13 for the scheme "Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)" was reduced to Rs. 1,350 crore at the stage of RE and only Rs. 887 crore expended upto January, 2013 whereas the budgetary allocation proposed in BE 2013-14 is to the tune of Rs. 2,620 crore. Similarly, for the scheme "Public Finance Management System", the BE 2012-13 of Rs. 180 crore was reduced to Rs. 79 crore at RE stage but only Rs. 9.4 crore was utilized upto January, 2013 whereas the budgetary allocation proposed in BE 2013-14 is Rs. 253 crore. In another scheme, "Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review", the BE 2012-13 of Rs. 11 crore was reduced to Rs. 10.75 crore at RE stage, however, only Rs. 2.4 crore was utilized upto January, 2013 whereas Rs. 25.89 crore has been proposed for BE 2013-14. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should identify the shortcomings in formulation of budget estimates and effectively monitor utilization of funds. The Committee also desire that periodic/quarterly meetings be held to review and constantly monitor the trend and progress of expenditure and would like to be apprised about the outcome thereof.

3. The Committee also find that no amount has been proposed in BE 2013-14 for the 04 major schemes viz. "New Initiative in Skill Development through PPP", "Expertise for Planning Process", "Strengthening Evaluation Capacity in Government" and "UNDP Assistance for Capacity Development for District Planning", although in the previous BE and RE, a total amount of Rs. 37.16 crore and Rs. 20.34 crore were provided for these schemes respectively. The Committee desire to be apprised of the reasons for discontinuation of these Schemes. The Committee, however, note that in BE 2013-14, a separate lump sum provision of Rs. 5,000 crore has been made under a head called "New Programmes" without any specific details. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the specific schemes and the provisions thereunder as the amount involved is quite large.
4. The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Ministry of Planning should endeavour to be a role model for other Central Ministries/Departments in preparation of realistic budget estimates.

II. UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA (UIDAI)

5. The Committee in their earlier reports had urged the Government to reconsider and review the UID Scheme and also the proposals contained in 'National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2010' with all its ramifications and bring forth a fresh legislation before Parliament. The Committee note that although 15 months have lapsed after presentation of its report on UIDAI, the Government have not yet brought any fresh legislation before the Parliament. The Committee are concerned to note that during the last three financial years (upto January, 2013), a huge sum of Rs. 2342 crore has been spent on the Scheme and Rs. 2620 crore has been allocated in BE 2013-14, out of which Rs. 1040 crore is earmarked for 'Enrolment Authentication and Updation' pending legislative sanction of the Scheme. The Committee strongly feel that in the absence of legislation, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is discharging its functions without any legal basis. The Committee, therefore, insist the Government address the various shortcomings/issues pointed

out in their earlier reports and bring forth a fresh legislation at the latest in the next session of Parliament. The Committee would also like to know the number of aadhar cards issued during the last three years vis-à-vis target set therefor along with the number, nature and redressal mechanism of complaints and punishment awarded in the matter of issue of cards. The Committee would further like to be apprised about the cost per card incurred by the Government.

III. **PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

6. The Committee are disillusioned to note that although India has experienced an average growth rate of 7.9% in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the same did not lead to substantial increase in employment opportunities due to certain factors including limited flexibility in managing the workforce and skill mismatch. The Committee are equally concerned to note that the percentage of self-employed among the total workforce decreased from 56.4% in 2004-05 to 50.7% in 2009-10. The Committee are of the view that skill development is

a highly serious area of concern and need to be given priority both at the Central and State level.

The Committee feel that the mismatch in terms of demand and supply of skilled workforce is widening rapidly.

7. The Committee also note that the Government has set an ambitious target of skilling 50 million people in the 12th Plan period including 9 million in 2013-14. The Committee have been informed that the target of skilling 50 million persons is based on the target of creation of 50 million job opportunities in the non-farm sector during the 12th Plan period, which has been identified as a core indicator for the 12th Plan. The Committee further note that the existing training capacity in the country is 4.5 million and it needs to be more than doubled to achieve the target. The Committee insist that Government must achieve this objective by increasing the training capacity. The Committee may be apprised about the progress made in this regard. The Committee also recommend that like Right to Education there should be compulsory skill development programme. The Committee further recommend that Backward Region Districts be given

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priority and skill development programme dovetailed with MNREGA & BRGF.

8. The Committee recommend that immediate steps be taken to overcome the shortfalls noticed during the 11th Plan period in the context of skill development and various schemes relating to skill development and vocational training be implemented in letter and spirit with a view to creating enough productive jobs so that targets for the 12th Plan are fully achieved. The Committee want the Planning Commission to consider establishing a mechanism to ensure monitoring, evaluation and implementation of various skill development initiatives undertaken by various Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments and private entities.
9. The Committee would also like to specifically emphasise upon the issue of gender mainstreaming with empowerment of women and girls who must be supported by actions to improve their access to basic and higher education, training and capacity building.

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10. The Committee further recommend that the existing planning model be reviewed with a view to evolving a distinct/indigenous model to suit the requirements of the country considering that, being the second most populous country in the world, we have huge manpower with majority being in productive age.

IV. **STREAMLINING AND RESTRUCTURING OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSSs)**

11. The Committee in their 32nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Appraisal of BPL Criteria' had inter alia recommended that the plethora of schemes and programmes operating should be streamlined and rationalized to manageable proportions. The Committee in their subsequent reports had also emphasized on restructuring and rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) to enhance their efficiency and scale. The Committee note that a Sub-Committee set up by Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has recommended that the number of CSSs should be drastically reduced. The Ministry have also informed that

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Planning Commission has considered the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report and a note is being moved by Planning Commission for the approval of the Cabinet.

12. The Committee further note that the Finance Minister in his budget speech 2013-14 has expressed concern of the Government about the proliferation of CSSs & Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes. The Committee are satisfied to note that 173 CSSs at the end of 11th Plan will now be restructured into 70 Schemes and each Scheme will be reviewed once in two years. The Committee feel that further streamlining, restructuring and rationalizing the number of CSSs will only enhance their productiveness. In this context, the Committee would like to emphasise that while reviewing the Schemes, an element of accountability be built in the mechanism.
13. The Committee further note that due to limitation of resources, a number of States, particularly the North-East States, Bihar and Jharkhand are unable to provide State's share to enable them to access the required funds under CSS. The Committee

recommend the Government to devise means to ensure equitable distribution of benefits of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the deficient States so that they do not suffer in accessing the funds under CSS.

14. The Committee also note that in 2013-14, resources to the tune of Rs. 5,87,082 crore are expected to be transferred to the States & UTs under share of taxes, non-plan grants and loan, and central assistance. The Committee would like to be apprised of the quantum of funds to be saved by restructuring of CSSs and the manner in which these funds are proposed to be utilized.

V. **SUSTAINABLE GROWTH**

15. The Committee note that the 11th Five Year Plan was aimed at 'Faster & More Inclusive Growth'. The Committee are happy to note that in the 12th Plan 'sustainability' has added to make it 'Faster, More Inclusive & Sustainable Growth'.
16. The Committee also note that Sustainable Development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

and has two dimensions viz. the human aspect and the environmental aspect. While the first is achieved through improving health, providing education and safe drinking water, the second through protection of environment.

17. The Committee are of the view that health, education, water and protection of environment continue to be the areas of concern. The Committee note that a number of Schemes are already in existence to address these issues. The Committee feel that health sector needs to be given special attention, the standard of education needs to be improved, safe drinking water is still not available to all, whereas there has been constant damage to environment. With a view to achieving the objectives of sustainable growth, the Committee suggest that various Schemes in the field of health, education, water and protection of environment be reviewed and made in sync with the philosophy being propagated by the Planning Commission regarding sustainable development. The Committee also recommend the Government to allocate more funds for treatment of cancer.

18. The Committee also note that the Planning Commission has undertaken a systematic process of 'scenario planning' and suggested three alternative scenarios of how India's economy might develop. The Twelfth Plan does not present a single growth projection. The Plan identifies an aspirational Scenario 1 of "strong inclusive growth", in which the economy is projected to grow at about 8 percent per year based on successful policy interventions at multiple leverage points which will generate virtuous circles. Scenario 2 of "Insufficient Action" is one where policies move in the right direction, but are not fully implemented. In this case, growth will be limited to between 6 and 6.5 percent with correspondingly lower progress on inclusiveness whereas Scenario 3 is described as "Policy Logjam" where there is very little progress on the different decisions identified and the growth will be stuck between 5 and 5.5 percent.
19. The Committee are happy to note that the Planning Commission has projected the growth on the basis of Scenarios based on realistic approach. The Committee agree with the emphasis made in the Plan document that Scenario 1 is the only Scenario

that will meet the aspirations of the people. The Committee recommend that coordinated efforts be made to ensure fulfilment of aspirational Scenario of "strong inclusive growth".

VI. ENERGY SECTOR

20. The actual electricity generation from utilities during the 11th Plan period was 876.88 Billion Units (BU) as against the target of 1038 BU, implying a shortfall of about 16% during the 11th Plan period. The target for electricity generation at the end of the 12th Plan period has been kept at 1403 BU.
21. The target for coal production at the end of the 11th period was initially set at 680 million tonnes. However, the actual achievement of coal production was 540 MT, implying a shortfall of about 20% during the 11th Plan period. The coal production target by the end of the 12th Plan period has been kept at 795 MT.
22. The actual natural gas production during the 11th Plan period was 212.54 billion cubic meter (BCM) as against the production target of 250 BCM, implying a shortfall of about 15% in 11th Plan period. The

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target for the gas production at the end of the 12th Plan period has been kept at 341.498 BCM.

23. In the power sector, a capacity addition of only 55,000 MW could be achieved in the 11th Plan period as compared to the original target of 78,700 MW, leading to a shortfall of 30%. The target for the Twelfth Plan has been fixed at 88,537 MW.

24. The Committee thus note that during the 11th Plan, the targets in the field of electricity generation, coal production and gas production could not be met. The factors responsible for shortfall noticed during the 11th Plan in the case of power sector inter alia included delay in placement of orders for main Plants/civil works, slow progress of Civil works, delay in land acquisition, environmental concerns; whereas the main impediments in achieving the targets in the case of coal sector, inter alia included delay in forest and environmental clearance, problems of land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) problem, allocation of a block to more than one user. The Committee also note that optimistic targets have been set during the 12th Plan in these areas. The Committee are

concerned as to how the targets in the 12th Plan would be met without addressing the factors responsible for shortfall noticed during the 11th Plan. The Committee expect that the Government would take immediate steps in this regard. The Committee also expect that all out efforts be made to expand domestic production in the field of petroleum, gas and coal so that requirement of imports is kept at the minimum. The Committee also desire that an Action Plan may be formulated for giving thrust to renewable energy as an alternate source of power, since it has remained under-developed despite its vast potential in the country. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

25. The Committee note that Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in April, 2005 as a comprehensive scheme for providing access of electricity to all rural households. The scheme involved electrification of all un-electrified villages and a free connection for BPL households. The Committee further note that several deficiencies have been noticed in implementation of the Scheme which inter alia

include villages electrified being not energised due to lack of supporting network or other resources, limited duration of electricity supply in rural areas especially in smaller hamlets, poor financial health of utilities and high cost of power. The Committee also note that in certain States, even the minimum required hours of supply of six hours to eight hours could not be met and there were several complaints of frequent burning of transformers, poor supply of electricity, long delay in processing of applications. The Committee feel that RGGVY has not been able to fulfil the primary objective of providing access to electricity to all rural households on account of certain inherent weaknesses in its design. The Committee, therefore, recommend for the comprehensive review of the Scheme and rectification of deficiencies noticed with a view to ensure energisation of villages electrified, increased access to electricity, upgradation of transformer capacity, improvement in supply of electricity, etc.

NEW DELHI;
16 April, 2013
26 Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

YASHWANT SINHA,
Chairman,
Standing Committee
on Finance.

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APPENDIX

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 20th March, 2013
from 1500 hrs. to 1915 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha— Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Nishikant Dubey
3. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
4. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
5. Dr. Chinta Mohan
6. Shri Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam
7. Shri S.S. Ramasubbu
8. Dr. Kavuru Sambasiva Rao
9. Adv. A. Sampath
10. Shri Thakur Anurag Singh
11. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

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12. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

13. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury

14. Shri Piyush Goyal

15. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad

16. Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Additional
3. Shri Sanjay Sethi - Deputy Secretary

Part I

(1500 hrs. to 1625 hrs.)

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

1. Ms. Sindhueshree Khullar, Secretary
2. Shri P.K. Pujari, Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisor
3. Smt. Vandana Kumari Jena, Pr. Adviser, WCD/VAC
4. Ms. Vinita Kumar, Sr. Advisor, Transport/LEM
5. Dr. C. Muralikrishna Kumar, Sr. Adviser, CIT&I
6. Smt. Sunita Sanghi, Advisor,
LEM/PC&GBS/Parliament

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7. Shri T.K. Pandey, Advisor, FR
 8. Shri Ravi Mittal, Advisor, Infra./PPP
 9. Shri Madan Mohan, Advisor, Agriculture, SJ&E,
IEO
 10. Shri Surinder Singh, Advisor, Agriculture
 11. Ms. Nidhi Khare, Advisor, Administration/UIDAI/
DBT
 12. Smt. Anjali Goyal, Advisor, PAMD
 13. Shri P.K. Agarwal, Advisor, HRD
2. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Planning in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2013-14). The major issues discussed during the sitting broadly related to status of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), seeking legislative sanction for Aadhaar cards; shortfall in achieving the targets in energy sector; effectiveness of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and plans for JNNURM-II; flagship programme and new framework for Public Private Partnership (PPP), development of water bodies; allocation of funds for water depletion

and soil conservation in new programmes; inadequate productive jobs; current account deficit; improvement in quality education; allotment of funds for cancer control; criteria for determining benchmark for Below Poverty Line (BPL); decrease in cultivation area, skill development, etc. The Chairman directed the representatives of Ministry of Planning to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion within a week.

The witnesses then withdrew.

Part II

(1625 hrs. to 1725 hrs.)

WITNESSES

3.	XX	XX	XX	XX
	XX	XX	XX	XX

The witnesses then withdrew.

Part III

(1750 hrs. to 1915 hrs.)

WITNESSES

4.	XX	XX	XX	XX
	XX	XX	XX	XX

A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

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The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee, then, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 16th April, 2013
from 1500 hrs. to 1705 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha — Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Nishikant Dubey
3. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
4. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
5. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
6. Dr. Chinta Mohan
7. Dr. Kavuru Sambasiva Rao
8. Adv. A. Sampath
9. Dr. M. Thambidurai

Rajya Sabha

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10. Shri Naresh Agrawal
11. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury
12. Shri Piyush Goyal
13. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
14. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
15. Shri P. Rajeeve
16. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan- Additional Director
3. Shri Sanjay Sethi - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora - Under Secretary

2. The Committee took up following draft Reports for consideration and adoption:—

- (i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);

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- (ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Planning;
- (iv) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and
- (v) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3. The Committee adopted the draft reports at Sl. Nos. (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) with minor modifications and at Sl. No. (iv) without modification. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Reports in the light of the modifications suggested and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

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ANNEXURE P-21

[TRANSLATION OF A XEROX COPY OF A RESOLUTION
IN RESOLUTINO IN MARATHI.]

(Emblem)
Pay & Accounts
Officer, Government
Of Maharashtra

११-३-६-१३

Regarding making Aadhaar (Card)
Number Compulsory to the
Government Employees for pay.

Government of Maharashtra.

Finance Department.

Government Resolution Number : Miscellaneous 1007/
M.No. 112/Part 3/Trea. C 5,
Mantralaya, Mumbai - 400 032
Date : 03.06.2013.

Read :-

- (1) Government Resolution Number: Miscellaneous
1007/M.No. 112/Part 3/Trea, C 5, Dated 20 April,
2013.

Government Resolution :

While submitting Pay Bills by SEVARTH system in
the districts/viz. Pune, Nandurbar, Wardha,
Amravati, Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban, it is
necessary to register (enter) Aadhaar Card Number
of all the Government employees in the SEVARTH
system. Unless aadhaar number is registered
(entered) in the aforesaid six districts, payment of
Pay Bills for may, 2013 will not be made in the
aforesaid six district, such orders have been issued

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by the aforesaid government Resolution under reference, however, considering the difficulties in the registration (enrollment of Aadhaar Card, one months extension is granted to the said government resolution. Moreover, for the pay of the month of June, 2013 payable in July, 2013 and for the pay of July, 2013 payable in August, 2013 Aadhaar number or Aadhaar Card registration Number (Eid or UID) of the employee should be entered in the SEVARTH System and the pay should be paid. For the period thereafter, Aadhaar number shall be Compulsory for pay.

The said Government Resolution has been made available on the website of the Government of Maharashtra viz. www.maharashtra.gov.in and its code number is 201306041443518305. This order is issued by attesting the same with the digital signature.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra.

Anant Digitally signed by
Mahadev Anand Mahadev
Jadhav Jadhav.

A.M. Jadhav
(Desk Officer)

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CIRCULAR

The P.A. /P.S. to the Hon'ble Judges are requested to place the copy of the Government Resolutino No. Miscellaneous 1007/M.No. 112/Part 3Trea. C 5 Mantyralaya, Mumbai - 400 032 dated 3rd June, 2013 issued by Finance Department before their Loardships/Ladyships regarding making Aadhaar (Card) Number compulsory to the Government Employees for Pay. It is interalia stated in the aforesaid Government Resolution that Aadhaar Number or Aadhaar Card registration Number (EID or UID) of employees is required to be entered in the Sevarth System for generating pay bills.

Registrar, O.S.

Date : 15.06.2013

PROTHONOTARY & SENIOR MASTER

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**DBT (AEPS) for Department of Rural Development
Strategy paper**

Aadhaar Paisa Aadhaar Hazaar

Ministry of Rural Development will move to Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) for all wage payments in MGNREGS and NSAP pensions; and will operate through Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) for all material payments in MGNREGS.

This mandates that:

- a) Every beneficiary should have an electronic Bank or Postal account.
- b) Every beneficiary must have Aadhaar number.
- c) All wage lists/payments shall be electronic payments.
- d) Disbursements are made at the GP level only by the Business Correspondent or Postal dept. after biometric authentication.
- e) Every transaction shall generate a near real time Electronic record.

The following Strategy may be followed for this purpose:



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1. **Opening of Bank accounts:** Accounts may be opened in a bank enabled with Every wage seeker must have a Bank/Postal account which shall be verified/confirmed. So far, we have only 9.5 Cr accounts for the 16 Cr active wage seekers.
2. **Targeted Aadhaar enumeration:** Even where the enrolment is more than 90%, most of the people left out are the wage seekers. It is therefore proposed that the following strategy may be followed:
 - a. MoRD is already a Registrar under UID. All State RD departments would similarly be registered as Registrars under UID. For the States which are under NPR, there will be a special request to Registrar General of India for permitting this targeted enrolment.
 - b. State RD departments will enlist private service providers for each District using the protocol already developed by UIDAI.
 - c. The enrolment agency will be allotted work by the DPCs in such a way that there are at least



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- 3 enrolment kits per Block (or 10,000 job cards per kit).
- d. The enrolment teams will move village to village as per the programme given by the DPC/PO for enrolment of all the MGNREGS and NSAP beneficiaries; and will leave after enrolling every person in the list. Mobilisation will be the responsibility of the RD department.
 - e. UID agreed to pre-load the list of the MGNREGS and NSAP beneficiaries in the database of the enrolment agencies, so that there won't be any need for seeding the UID number at a later date.
3. **Seeding of Aadhaar numbers** into NREGASoft: So far, we have Aadhaar numbers for about 32.48 lakh (out of 16 Crore) active accounts. All these numbers are to be authenticated; and balance UID numbers are to be seeded. For this the following strategy may be followed:
- a. Authentication: NIC will enlist the services of CDAC, Ministry of IT which is an AUA for



authentication. All seeding done each day will be shared with CDAC for authentication. Orders will be issued by MoRD.

- b. For the balance wage seekers, who have Aadhaar numbers which are yet to be seeded, the Gram Rozgar Sahayakgo house-to-house collecting the Aadhaar numbers and enter the same in the online system already available in NREGASoft. For this a month-long drive may be undertaken by the States.
 - c. A mobile module is being deployed by UIDAI in the mobiles (phablets) of GRSs.
4. Seeding of the Aadhaar numbers in the bank database: Once the seeding is completed in NREGASoft, States will share the database containing both the Aadhaar number and the related bank account with all Banks electronically. Bank will seed these details in the bank account after due check. Thereafter, the data is placed on the NPCI Mapper by the Banks.

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**DBT (AEPS) for Department of Rural Development
Strategy paper**

5. **Business Correspondents in each GP:** RBI has mandated that each bank shall position a BC in each GP with more than 2,000 population under the Financial Inclusion project. Wherever, Banks are not ready, we can ask the Dept of Posts to place the BCs (BPMs) take up distribution. States may call for a meeting of Banks and DoP at the earliest.

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ITEM NO.5+56

Court No.5

SECTION PIL

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO(s). 494 OF 2012

JUSTICE K.S.PUTTASWAMY(RETD)& ANR ... Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

.....Respondent(s)

(With appln(s) for stay)

WITH T.P.(C) NO. 47-48 of 2013

(With appln(s) for stay and office report)

(Appln. for deletion of the name of petitioner no. 1)

T.P.(C) NO. 476 of 2013

(With appln(s) for stay and office report)

W.P.(C) No. 829 of 2013

(With appln(s) for interim relief and office report)

Date: 23/09/2013 These Petitions were called on for hearing today.

**CORAM : HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE B.S. CHAUHAN
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.A. BOBDE**

For Petitioner(s)

Mr. Anil B. Divan, Sr. Adv.

Mr. Ankit Goel, Adv.

Mr. Ranvir Singh, Adv.

Mr. Sanjay Yadav, Adv.

Mr. Anish Kumar Gupta, Adv.

Ms. Deepshikha Bharati, Adv.

Mr. S.S. Shamsbery, Adv.

Mr. Rajeev Kr. Singh, Adv.

Mr. Nachiketa Joshi, Adv.

Mr. P.R. Kovilan Poongkuntran, Adv.

Mrs. Geetha Kovilan, Adv.

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Mr. Shyam Divan, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Pratap Venugopal, Adv.
Ms. Meenakshi Chauhan, Adv.
Mr. Varun Singh, Adv.
Mr. Gaurav Nair, Adv. for
M/s. K.J. John & Co.

For Respondent(s) Mr. Mohan Parasaran, SG
Mr. L. Nageshwar Rao, ASG
Mr. Farrukh Rasheed, Adv.
Mr. Alok Mishra, Adv.
Mr. D.S. Mahra, Adv

UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following

ORDER

Issue notice in W.P.(C) No. 829/2013.

Application for deletion of the name of petitioner no. 1 in T.P.(C) Nos. 47 of 2013 is allowed.

T.P.(C)nos. 47-48 of 2013 and T.P.(C) No. 476 of 2013 are allowed in terms of the signed order.

All the matters require to be heard finally. List all matters for final hearing after the Constitution Bench is over.

In the meanwhile, no person should suffer for not getting the Adhaar card inspite of the fact that some authority had issued a circular making it mandatory and

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when any person applies to get the Adhaar Card voluntarily, it may be checked whether that person is entitled for it under the law and it should not be given to any illegal immigrant.

Sd/-
(DEEPAK MANSUKHANI)
Court Master

Sd/-
(M.S. NEGI)
Court Master

/True typed copy/



सत्यमेव जयते

Central Information Commission
Room No. 305, 2nd Floor, 'B' Wing, August Kranti

Bhavan,

Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066

Web : www.cic.gov.in Tel No. 26167931

Case No. CIC/SS/A/2012 /003157

Dated: 21.10.2013

Name of the Appellant : Mathew Thomas
Name of the Public Authority : Unique Identification
Authority of India
Date of Hearing : 10.9.2013

ORDER

1. The appellant is being represented by Gopal Krishna. The respondent is being represented by Shrish Kumar (ADG) and Shalic Das (ADG).

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2. The present appeal is being heard in continuation of the interim order dated 24.6.2013 wherein it was held as under:

"The Commission considers it appropriate that the custodian of information i.e. senior level official of Technology Division of UIDAI attends the hearing along with his written submissions, justifying non- disclosure of the information sought for by the appellant under the provisions of section 8 (1) (d) of the RTI Act. The matter is scheduled for hearing on 10.9.2013 at 12.30 pm. All concerned are directed to attend the hearing."

3. In the present appeal the appellant has sought a copy of all contracts of UIDAI with M/s L1 Identity Solutions for Biometrics (illegible).

In view of the above I humbly request the CIC to direct the Appellate Authority/The PIO to furnish me the copies of the contracts of the above companies with UIDAI. I further request the CIC to direct the above officers to allow me to inspect the files pertaining to the above contracts.

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Thanking you

Sd/-

Mathew Thomas

Encl. Copy of RTI dated 10th April, copy of letter from the PIO dated 7th May 2012, copy of First Appeal to Appellate Authority dated 15th May 2012, copy of second appeal to CIC dated 27th June, copy of reply from Davindra Kumar, DDG & Appellate Authority dated 27th July.

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ANNEXURE P - 29

DA 19-12-13

Indian Oil Corporation limited (Marketing Division)

Appellate Authority under the Right to Information Act,
2005, Head office, G-9 Ali Yavar Jung Marge, Bandra (E),
Mumbai-400 051.

First Appeal No.	80 of 2013
Appellant	Shri Mathew Thomas
Respondent	Public Information Officer, Indian oil Corporation Ltd., Head office.
Date of Decision	19.12.2013

Back ground :

The appellant has preferred an Appeal dated 22.11.2013 under the Right to Information Act, 2005 against the reply dated 23.10.2013 from the respondent in response to the application dated 10.10.2013 seeking some information under the said Act.

The respondent was advised vide communication dated 05.12.2013 to give his comments on the said appeal which is received vide communication dated 10.12.2013.

Observations :

ON perusal of the appeal it is observed that the appellant is not satisfied the reply to queries at para a, c, d and e of the application for information. The appellant in his application vide the said queries had sought to know the fake/duplicate LPG connection detected through UID Aadhar and were the said fake/duplicate LPG used for

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commercial purpose, whether the said fake/duplicate connections were found in same house but different addresses, whether explanations were called from consumers for having more than one connections and system for checking consumption of domestic connections.

The respondent in his reply at the outset has mentioned that only the consumers having multiple, connections have been detected while such customers linked their Aadhaar numbers w.r.t. their connections with the distributor. With regard to the said queries the respondent has replied that information sought is not available, no analysis has been done and no system of investigating consumption per customer is available. The appellant in his appeal has contended that the reply of the Respondent is evasive.

The Respondent in his comments has mentioned that the information sought is not available with IOCL. Further, the respondent has mentioned that the Appellant in his application as well as appeal has mentioned that 45,000 duplicate/fake connections were detected using Aadhaar number, were as in the reply they have clearly mentioned that only the same consumer having multiple connections have been detected while such customers

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linked their Aadhaar numbers w.r.t. their connections with the distributor.

Conclusion :

I have examined the queries raised in the application, reply and comments of the respondent and grounds of appeal. It appears that the Appellant is under impression that Aadhaar number has detected fake/duplicate connections but whereas as per the Respondent, linking of Aadhaar number has detected multiple connections. Further, since the information sought by the Appellant is not available with the respondent as mentioned in the reply and comments, the same cannot be provided, Under RTI 2005 such information which is available in material form only that can be provided. In view of the above observations and conclusion, the appeal dated 22.11.2013 stands disposed of.

Sd/-
(H.S. BEDI)
Executive Director (HR) and
Appellate Authority under
The Right to information Act, 2005

CC:

Shri Mathew Thomas 18A, Adarsh Vista, Basavanagar, Marathahalli PO, Bangalore - 560037.	Public information Officer, Head Office, (Marketing Division), Indian Oil Corp. Ltd. Indian Oil Bhavan, G-9, Ali Yavar Jung Marg, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051.
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ANNEXURE P - 3c

**9 illegal immigrants working on Army
premises nabbed**

DT - 20 - 2 - 14



The arrested men in Bangalore on Wednesday. (Express)

Posted: February 20, 2014 7:27 am | Updated: February 20, 2014 7:30 am

Nine illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, who were working in the Army headquarters for the Karnataka, Kerala and Goa sub area in Bangalore, have been picked up by military intelligence officials and handed over to the Cubbon Park police station.

Police said the nine immigrants were arrested and produced before a magistrate's court, which remanded them to judicial custody.

Sources said they entered India illegally and came to Bangalore by train via Kolkata. They were staying on the streets in Mangamma Palya and Madiwala. One of them,

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identified as Mohammed Masoom, had obtained an Aadhaar card.

Related

Joint Commissioner of Police
Bangladeshi Immigrants for law and order (east) K V
Assault 2 Cops During Sharath Chandra confirmed
Raid Mistaken For the
Immigrants, Workers (illegible)
(Illegible) how Masoom got the card.

6 Illegal Bangla
Immigrants In Custody Investigations have revealed
Illegal Bangladeshi the immigrants were hired
Migrant Held As He by a contractor to clean the
Identifies Body Of Another Army premises on a daily
basis. The

contractor, who got the cleaning contract through an annual tender, had employed the immigrants as daily wage workers, police said.

The workers' language and mannerisms drew the attention of Army officials. They informed military intelligence officials, who picked up the workers. During questioning, the nine revealed they were illegal immigrants.

The police have registered cases against the nine under the provision of the Foreigners Act and also under Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950.

Police suspect there may be more illegal immigrants from Bangladesh in the city, and efforts are on to nab them.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

TIMES NOW has accessed exclusive details which say arrested Khalistani terrorist Rattandeep Singh possesses two Aadhar Cards. The UID project which is backed by the Government aims to equip every Indian with a Unique Identity Number and surprisingly a dreaded terrorist managed to get two such cards made in the name of Jagtar Singh of Ambala Cantt and Amar Chauhan from Chandigarh...Along with these documents, the Punjab police has also recovered a Pakistan Passport from his possession. But the bigger concern is -- Is this ambitious project being derailed due to such massive security goof ups?

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ANNEXURE P - 31

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Petition(s) for Special Leave to Appeal (Crl)
No(s).2524/2014

(From the judgement and order dated 26/02/2014 in
CRLWP No.10/2014, of The HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
AT PANAJI)

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTH.OF INDIA & ANR

...Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

...Respondent(s)

(With appln. for exemption from filing c/c of the
impugned Judgment and office report)

Date: 24/03/2014

This Petition was called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE B.S. CHAUHAN

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J. CHELAMESWAR

For Petitioner(s) Mr.Mohan Parasaran, SG

Mr.Rakesh Khanna, ASG

Mr. Zohen Hossain, Adv.

Mr. Alok Mishra, Adv.

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Mr. D.S. Mahra, Adv.

For Respondent(s)

UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following

ORDER

Issue notice.

In addition to normal mode of service, dasti service, is permitted.

Operation of the impugned order shall remain stayed.

In the meanwhile, the present petitioner is restrained from transferring any biometric information of any person who has been allotted the Aadhaar number to any other agency without his consent in writing.

More so, no person shall be deprived of any service for want of Aadhaar number in case he/she is otherwise eligible/entitled. All the authorities are directed to modify their forms/circulars/likesso as to not compulsorily require the Aadhaar number in order to meet the requirement of the interim order passed by this Court forthwith.

Tag and list the matter with main matter i.e.

WP(C) No.494/2012.

[Usha Bhardwaj]
A.R.-cum-P.S.

[M.S. Negi]
Assistant Registrar

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<http://www.cobrapost.com/index.php/news-detail?nid=5780&cid=23>

EXPOSING THE UNDERBELLY OF AADHAAR -
A COBRAPOST INVESTIGATION

Updated: Mar 27, 2014 01:00 AM

Unraveling the 'Uniqueness' of UIDAI

What was supposed to be a unique identification number providing identification and access to a host of government benefits and services, 'Aadhaar' has almost unvaryingly been extended to anybody residing within Indian territories. Almost anyone, be it Indian or an illegal immigrant can get an Aadhaar Card made without any proof of identity. More importantly, they get a numbered identity.

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), the nodal agency that issues Aadhaar cards however seems oblivious to all this. Cobrapost, exposes the underbelly of Aadhaar, which was for long touted as Government of India's most ambitious programme.

The Inside Story: Posing as a conduit or an immigrant applicant, our Cobrapost correspondent, Md. Hizbullah, poses as a benefactor of refugees from Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, and approached a dozen Aadhaar enrollment offices.

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He tells them that these immigrants have no proof of identity or proof of address but need help in getting an Aadhaar card.

The convenience, with which almost each of the Aadhaar enrolment officers gave assurances to not only provide the Aadhaar Card but also a proof of Indian identity, wasn't surprising. Without a prescribed rulebook for the fraud, it was up to these officers to make their demands. Most of them were reluctant initially, but gave in when the applicant agreed to the prescribed fees.

The negotiations happened and a time was fixed for the applicant to come. Almost in all cases, the Aadhaar officers asked for a photograph and address written on a piece of paper for the purpose of making an affidavit, as proof of identity. The affidavit had to be countersigned by the local MLA or a gazetted officer thus making it valid. No one bothered to check the antecedents of our immigrant applicants.

From charges as low as Rs 500 to as high as Rs 2500, the 'Aadhaar officers' agreed to make Aadhaar Cards for applicants without any proof of identification or proof of address. These are the same people who have been entrusted to securely collect and send the biometric

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and demographic data of an individual to UIDAI's data collection centre in Bangalore, Karnataka.

In a recently filed RTI query by a former defence scientist and RTI activist, Mathew Thomas, it has been found that UIDAI has not cared to check the antecedents of the companies that have been enlisted to collect biometric data. He alleges that the RTI made it clear that the data is being made accessible to foreign countries as these companies are owned by former CIA and FBI officials. Thus, clearly enough our personal data may just be sold to these companies who may use it in any manner they fancy.

In an interview published on 14th January, 2011 in the Hard News Magazine, Mr. Nandan Nilekani, Chairman UIDAI, on being reminded that biometrics have been known to malfunction when such a large number of people are involved said, "I think it will work despite the problems. Obviously, when you implement a brand new technology, there will be challenges. But, fundamentally, it will work. In a context where many people have no identity and the ways of authenticating identity are not very robust, the fact that we are taking this to 99.99 per cent of the population is in itself a huge improvement. We must look at the programme's progress in terms of where we are and where we are going."

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With no or extremely feeble privacy laws in place, it has become imperative for India to declare 'Right to Privacy' as a fundamental right. A draft bill, which was introduced by the then law minister, M. Veerappa Moily in 2011 has still not been passed by the parliament. Indian citizens cannot defend themselves in the wake of a loss of privacy.

For now, agencies like the UIDAI, who have vast deposits of the biometric and demographic details of billions of Indians can function without any trepidation.

Evidently, the Government of India is not bothered about malfeasance and neither does it care if common citizens like us, who have unknowingly given their personal details, have any right to disclosure.

UIDAI knew India had a population of more than a billion and with a growth rate of almost 1.5% per year, it was bound to increase. Providing a unique identification number is not wrong but the manner in which UIDAI collected biometric data and proof of identity was.

With enrolment centers functioning as fly-by-night operators, charging varying amounts of fees for manufacturing Indian identities for non-Indian applicants, capitalizing on their nexus with their local MLAs in

generating a parallel line of business, Aadhaar has failed on all parameters it was based on.

It has yet again proved that populism oriented, government mandated schemes do not work in a country with such humongous demographics. Perhaps, Nandan Nilekani should first accommodate more questions to justify UPA's most ambitious programme than to blatantly promote his candidature for the LOK Sabha 2014 elections.

We are providing small excerpts from the twelve cases where Cobrapost has exposed the business of making Aadhaar cards for illegal immigrants who approach without any proof of identity.

Asif Chaudhary, 169 C.P.A. Block, New Seelampur, Delhi

In a dingy office in New Seelampur in the capital, Asif Chaudhary, appears to be the incharge of an Aadhaar Camp. This area being home to a lot of illegal Bangladeshi migrants, the rush to get an Aadhaar Card made seems justifiable, as without any proof of identity the migrants cannot avail the government provided benefits, the other locals can. With nowhere to go, the immigrants turn up at his office and he is more than willing to 'help. When our reporter presents his case, Asif

says, *"they have nothing, Rs. 500 will be charged."* When our reporter tells him that it is free everywhere, he replies, *"No, No. We are" private franchise, "with them."*

Farman Ali, SDM Office, Kotwali, Kashmere Gate, Delhi

For Farman Ali, the interest is in getting an Aadhaar Card made. *"We make of 100 people in a day so, we make also 10 of the people"*. this statement of Farman Ali gives us the insight that the Aadhaar centre he is in-charge of alone generates 10 percent fake identities. For any person without any proof of identity, Farman Ali is willing to provide all help. It is not restricted to getting an Aadhaar Card made only.

Ravindra Kumar, DM office, Jam Nagar House, Shah Jahan Road, New Delhi

Initially reluctant, Ravindi-a Kumar, the Aadhaar Officer informs that if caught he stands to lose his monthly salary of seven thousand rupees. When our reporter inquires about the proof of identity Ravindra Kumar says, *You may give me the address in writing, I will get documentary made of the same from the then MLA or Counselor, which will be confirmed. Don't take tension"* we wonder if the honourable MLA or the. Local councilor is taking cognizance of this.

Sadam, SDM office, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi

Sadam, the Aadhaar Officer is reluctant to speak and constantly indicates to talk on phone first. Our reporter informs him of the refugee status of the, applicant and Sadath says it shall cost fifteen hundred rupees to make two Aadhaar cards. Proof of identity, however is certainly not mandatory.

Suraj, Rajkiye Sarvodava Kanva Vidyalava, Block- 2, Trilokpuri, New Delhi

It doesn't deter Suraj if the fake Aadhaar Cards are being made for Bangladeshi immigrants. He is quick to sign off with. *"Hey don't worry, it is an India where all the things are made."* Do we need to say anything more?

Aditya and Mohit, SUM Office, Karol Bagh, New Delhi

At the SDM office in Karol Bagh, New Delhi, the officer in charge and the applicant initially bond on their refugee status. Later it is revealed that there is an established nexus between the MLAs and these identity verifying officers. Aditya alleges MLA'S do not take money but their personal assistants do and their purpose is revealed when he, says, *"Because election is going on, they need."*

L B Paswan, SDM office Laxmi Nagar Delhi.

The Aadhaar camp at the SDM Office at Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi functions through touts and Aadhaar Officers. Aryan, a tout is confident about the work he does when he says, *"I have got made of 1, I have also got made of 4 without ID, it is our only work."* L B Paswan, the Aadhaar Officer is quick to negate the tout's claim and make himself sound 'righteous, *"brother, they are not from UID....they are brokers, you are understanding."*

Raj, NandNagri, Delhi:

There may be a rulebook for Aadhaar but if a gazette officer, can stamp your identity documents where is the need to be worried about a proof of identity. Raj, the Aadhaar Officer, first cites the rule book but then agrees to get the work done, *"See, it must get written from the Gazetted Officer, after getting written from the Gazetted Officer, then I will do, it is not a matter of money brother, I tell you the matter, it is a matter of rule regulations, sir."*

Rahul, DC Office, Gurgaon :

Rahul, the Aadhaar Officer at the DC office in Gurgaon is right in refusing initially. He says, *"brother, it will not be made of Nepal, it will be made of India."* he later says he shall charge rupees five thousand because the Aadhaar Card is for Nepali. To check, his authenticity, our

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reported asks him if the Aadhaar Card would be genuine and he almost instantly replies, *"original. "As you make for other people, the same will be made for you."*

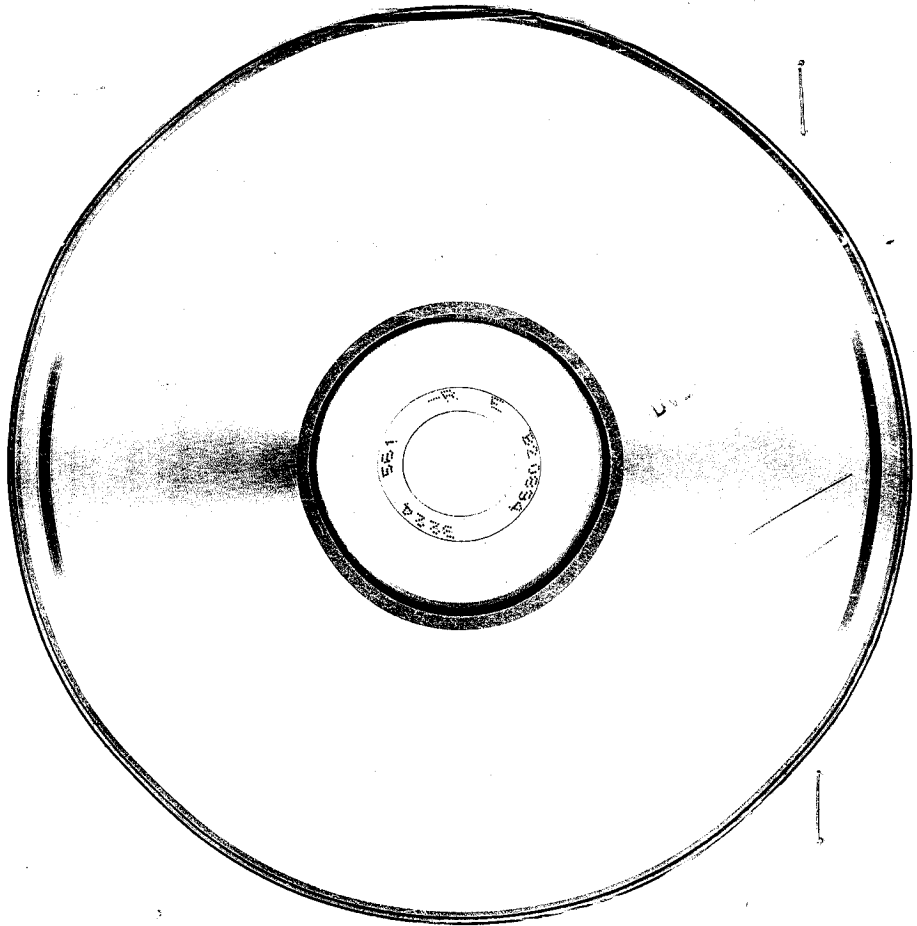
Sajid Ali, GTB Complex, Near CBI New Market Branch,
New Market, Bhopal

Sajid Ali, is one convenient Aadhaar officer. The moment he tells our reporter who is an immigrant applicant, *"So, we come there in the evening, you may meet me there at room in the evening, there will only be prepared, machine sets in my bag, you may take print out from here on the next day"*, we wonder if UIDAI has given its consent to such convenience?

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Annescore P-33

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SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

IA 1/2014 in CONTEMPT PETITION (C) NO. 144 OF

2014 IN W.P(C) NO(s). 494/2012

MATHEW THOMAS & ANR

...Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

VIVEK RAE & ORS

...Respondent(s)

(With appln(s) for directions)

Date: 30/04/2014

This matter was called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE B.S. CHAUHAN

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J. CHELAMESWAR

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M.Y. EQBAL

For Petitioner(s)

Ms. Aishwarya Bhati, Adv.

For Respondent(s) Mr. Mohan Parasaran, SG

Mr. Zoheb Hossain, Adv.

Ms. Sunita Sharma, Adv.

Mr. D.S. Mahra, Adv.

UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following

ORDER]

The contempt application has been filed with the grievance that the order passed by this Court on 23rd September, 2013 is not being complied with and the respondents had been asking for collection of biometric

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and demographic data of all personnel for assessing the UID database.

Ms. Aishwarya Bhati, learned counsel for the applicant has submitted that the order passed by this Court is being flouted by the respondents and in support of her case, she has placed reliance upon an advertisement given in the newspapers published from Bangalore asking people to enroll in the UID Scheme to avail LPG subsidy benefits and she has further submitted that the Addhar Card is being given to migrants in the North-East without determining as to whether they are National or anti-National elements or whether they are authorised or non-authorised immigrants and, therefore, action should be taken against the respondents for violating the orders passed by this Court on 23rd September, 2013.

The Court had passed the following order on 23rd September, 2013 :-

"In the meanwhile, no person should suffer for not getting Aadhaar Card in spite of the fact that some authority had issued a circular making it mandatory and when any person applies voluntarily, it may be checked whether that person is entitled for it under law and it should not be given to any illegal immigrant.

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"Subsequent thereto, the matter was taken up by this Court on 24th March, 2014 and while dealing with SLP(Crl.) No. 2524/2014 and the Court passed the following order:-

"In the meanwhile, the present petitioner is restrained from transferring any biometric information of any person who has been allotted the Aadhaar number to any other agency without his consent in writing. More so, no person shall be deprived of any service for want of Aadhaar number in case he/she is otherwise eligible/entitled. All the authorities are directed to modify their forms/circulars/likes so as to not compulsorily require the Aadhaar number in order to meet the requirement of the interim order passed by this Court forthwith."

Be that as it may, in response Mr. Parasaran, learned Solicitor General has submitted that the authorities have taken appropriate steps to ensure the compliance of orders passed by this Court from time to time and to buttress the said submission, letter dated 25th March, 2014 issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been produced in the Court which reads as under:-

7.95

"I am directed to inform you that as per the decision taken by Govt. on 6 Feb, 2014, DBTL Scheme has been kept in abeyance till further orders in 291 DBTL districts where it was implemented and the system of providing subsidized cylinders to all domestic LPG consumers on payment of the applicable subsidized price for each such cylinder (as applicable in remaining districts of the country) has been reintroduced in all the above DBTL districts.

2. The Govt. has also set up a committee headed by Ex-Director, IIT Kanpur Prof. S.G. Dhande to review the functioning of the DBTL scheme and give its recommendations to the Ministry.
3. In view of the above, it is requested that you may kindly convey the Ministry's decision to Hon'ble Supreme Court during the course of hearing, if deemed fit."

In view of the above and assurance given by learned Solicitor General, we are of the considered opinion that so far as the contempt in respect of collecting the demographic data for LPG cylinders is concerned, it is not required. So far as the issuance of Addhar card to the illegal migrants is concerned, it requires serious

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consideration in view of the provisions of the Indian Passport Act and cannot be adjudicated upon in such summary proceedings particularly in view of the provisions contained in Section 6(A) of the said Act which deals with the situation prevailing in the State of Assam. Thus, it is kept open to the learned counsel for the parties to agitate the said issue at the time of final hearing of the matters.

With these observations, IA stands disposed of.

(DEEPAK MANSUKHANI)

(M.S. NEGI)

Court Master

Assistant Registrar

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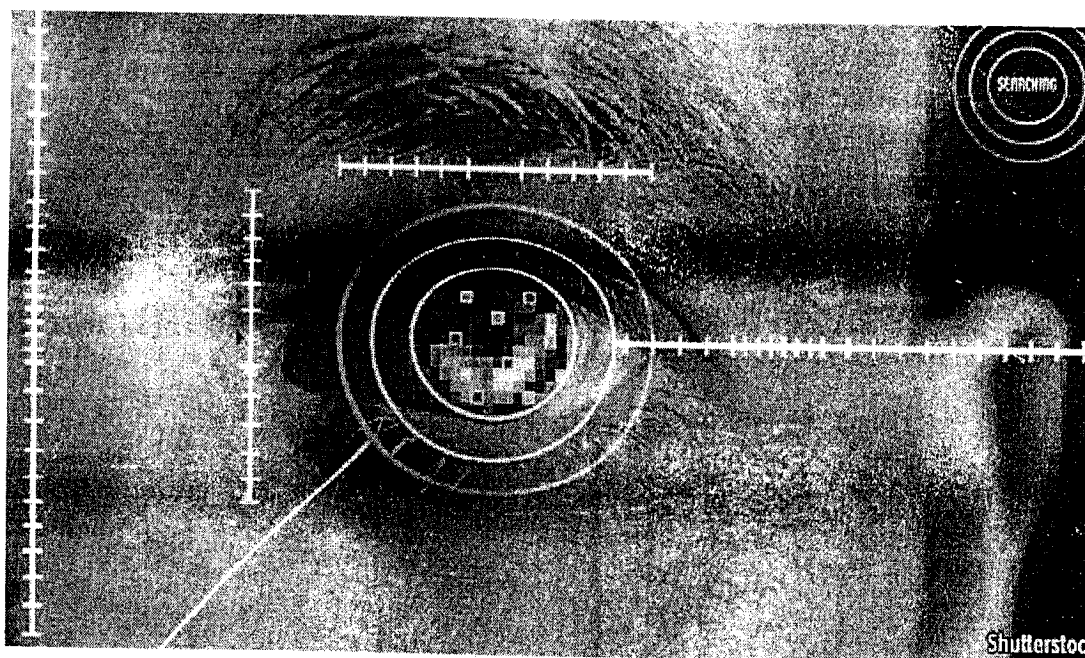
ANNEXURE P - 35

THE ECONOMIST

Biometrics

The Difference Engine: Dubious security

Oct 1st 2010, 8:22 BY N.V. | LOS ANGELES



THANKS to gangster movies, cop shows and spy thrillers, people have come to think of fingerprints and other biometric means of identifying evildoers as being completely foolproof. In reality, they are not and never have been, and few engineers who design such screening tools have ever claimed them to be so. Yet the myth has persisted among the public at large and officialdom in particular. In the process, it has led—especially since the terrorist attacks of September 11th 2001—to a great deal of public money being squandered and, worse, to the fostering of a sense of security that is largely misplaced.

Authentication of a person is usually based on one of three things: something the person knows, such as a password; something physical the person possesses, like an actual key or token; or something about the person's appearance or behaviour. Biometric authentication relies on the third approach. Its advantage is that, unlike a password or a token, it can work without active input from the user. That makes it both convenient and efficient: there is nothing to carry, forget or lose.

The downside is that biometric screening can also work without the user's co-operation or even knowledge. Covert identification may be a boon when screening for terrorists or criminals, but it raises serious concerns for innocent individuals. Biometric identification can even invite violence. A motorist in Germany had a finger chopped off by thieves seeking to steal his exotic car, which used a fingerprint reader instead of a conventional door lock.

Another problem with biometrics is that the traits used for identification are not secret, but exposed for all and sundry to see. People leave fingerprints all over the place. Voices are recorded and faces photographed endlessly. Appearance and body language is captured on security cameras at every turn. Replacing misappropriated

biometric traits is nowhere near as easy as issuing a replacement for a forgotten password or lost key. In addition, it is not all that difficult for impostors to subvert fingerprint readers and other biometric devices.

Biometrics have existed since almost the beginning of time. Hand-prints that accompanied cave paintings from over 30,000 years ago are thought to have been signatures. The early Egyptians used body measurements to ensure people were who they said they were. Fingerprints date back to the late 1800s. More recently, computers have been harnessed to automate the whole process of identifying people by biometric means.

Any biometric system has to solve two problems: identification ("who is this person?") and verification ("is this person who he or she claims to be?"). It identifies the subject using a "one-to-many" comparison to see whether the person in question has been enrolled in the database of stored records. It then verifies that the person is who he or she claims to be by using a "one-to-one" comparison of some measured biometric against one known to come from that particular individual.

Scanning the fibres, furrows and freckles of the iris in the eye is currently the most accurate form of biometric

recognition. Unfortunately, it is also one of the most expensive. Palm-prints are cheaper and becoming increasingly popular, especially in America and Japan, where fingerprinting has been stigmatised by its association with crime. Even so, being cheap and simple, fingerprints remain one of the most popular forms of biometric recognition. But they are not necessarily the most reliable. That has left plenty of scope for abuse, as well as miscarriage of justice.

The eye-opener was the arrest of Brandon Mayfield, an American attorney practicing family law in Oregon, for the terrorist bombing of the Madrid subway in 2004 that killed 191 people. In the paranoia of the time, Mr Mayfield had become a suspect because he had married a woman of Egyptian descent and had converted to Islam. A court found the fingerprint retrieved from a bag of explosives left at the scene, which the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had "100% verified" as belonging to Mr Mayfield, to be only a partial match—and then not for the finger in question.

As it turned out, the fingerprint belonged to an Algerian national, as the Spanish authorities had insisted all along. The FBI subsequently issued an apology and paid Mr Mayfield \$2m as a settlement for wrongful arrest. But

in its rush to judgment, the FBI did more than anything, before or since, to discredit the use of fingerprints as a reliable means of identification.

What the Mayfield case teaches about biometrics in general is that, no matter how accurate the technology used for screening, it is only as good as the system of administrative procedures in which it is embedded. That is also one of the findings of a five-year study ("Biometric Recognition: Challenges and Opportunities") published on September 24th by the National Research Council in Washington, DC.

The panel of scientists, engineers and legal experts who carried out the study concludes that biometric recognition is not only "inherently fallible", but also in dire need of some fundamental research on the biological underpinnings of human distinctiveness. The FBI and the Department of Homeland Security are paying for studies of better screening methods, but no one seems to be doing fundamental research on whether the physical or behavioural characteristics such technologies seek to measure are truly reliable, and how they change with age, disease, stress and other factors. None looks stable across all situations, says the report. The fear is that, without a proper understanding of the biology of the

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population being screened, installing biometric devices at borders, airports, banks and public buildings is more likely to lead to long queues, lots of false positives, and missed opportunities to catch terrorists or criminals.

What is often overlooked is that biometric systems used to regulate access of one form or another do not provide binary yes/no answers like conventional data systems. Instead, by their very nature, they generate results that are "probabilistic". That is what makes them inherently fallible. The chance of producing an error can be made small but never eliminated. Therefore, confidence in the results has to be tempered by a proper appreciation of the uncertainties in the system.

On the technical side, such uncertainties may stem from the way the sensors were calibrated during installation, or how their components degrade with age. Maybe the data get corrupted by inappropriate compression, or by bugs in the software that surface only under sporadic conditions. The sensors may be affected by humidity, temperature and lighting conditions. Effects may be aggravated by the need to achieve interoperability between different proprietary parts of the system. There are endless ways for performance to drift out of true.

On the behavioural side, uncertainties may arise from an incomplete understanding of the distinctiveness and stability of the human traits being measured. The attitude of people using the system may affect the results. So will their experience with, or training for, such scanning equipment.

Whatever, if the likelihood of an impostor or wanted criminal showing up is rare, even recognition systems that have very accurate sensors can produce a lot of false alarms. And when a system generates a fair number of false positives relative to the remote possibility of a true positive, operators will inevitably become lax. That is a fact of life. And when that happens, it defeats the whole objective of having a screening process in the first place.

The body of case law on the use of biometric technology is growing, with some recent cases asking serious questions about the admissibility of biometric evidence in court. Apart from privacy and reliability, biometric recognition raises important issues about remediation. Increasingly, we can expect the courts to use remediation as a way of addressing both lax and fraudulent use of biometrics, especially for individuals (like Mr Mayfield) who have been denied their due rights because of an

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incorrect match or non-match in some screening process.

The biometrics industry has a vital role to play in these threatening times. But it would win broader acceptance if it paid greater attention to the concerns and cultural values of the people being scanned. And everyone would be better served if a good deal more was known about what it is, biologically, that makes each and everyone of us a unique human being.

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AADHAAR ENROLMENT / CORRECTION FORM

Aadhaar Enrolment is free and voluntary. Correction within 96 hours of enrolment is also free. No charges are applicable for Form and Aadhaar Enrolment. In case of Correction provide your EID, Name and only that field which needs Correction.

In case of Correction provide your EID No here:

Please follow the instructions overleaf while filling up the form. Use capital letters only.

DT. NZL

1	Pre-Enrolment ID :	2	NPR Receipt/TIN Number :
3	Full Name:		
4	Gender: Male () Female () Transgender ()	5	Age: Yrs or Date of Birth: Declared <input type="checkbox"/> Verified <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Address: C/o () D/o () S/o () W/o () H/o () House No/ Bldg./Apt. Street/Road/Lane Landmark Area/locality/sector Village/Town/City Post Office District Sub-District State E Mail Mobile No PIN CODE		
7	Details of : Father () Mother () Guardian () Husband () Wife () <i>For children below 5 years Father/Mother/Guardian's details are mandatory. Adults can opt to not specify this information, if they cannot/do not want to disclose.</i> Name EID/ Aadhaar No.:		
8	I have no objection to the UIDAI sharing information provided by me to the UIDAI with agencies engaged in delivery of welfare services.		YES () NO ()
9	Select One of the Below (OPTIONAL) (This data cannot be Corrected after Enrolment) <input type="checkbox"/> I want the UIDAI to facilitate opening of a new Bank/Post Office Account linked to my Aadhaar Number and have no objection to sharing my information for this purpose <input type="checkbox"/> I have no objection to linking my present bank account provided here to my Aadhaar number State Bank Name/Branch IFSC Code Account No.		
Verification Type : Document Based () Introducer Based () Head of Family () Select only one of the above. Select Introducer or Head of Family only if you do not possess any documentary proof of identity and/or address. Introducer and Head of Family details are not required in case of Document based Verification.			
10	For Document Based (Write Names of the documents produced. Refer back side of this form for list of valid documents)		
a. POI		b. POA	
c. DOB (Mandatory in case of Verified Date of Birth)		d. POR	
11	For Introducer Based - Introducer's Aadhaar No.	For HoF Based - Details of : Father () Mother () Guardian () Husband () Wife () HoF's EId/Aadhaar No.:	
I hereby confirm the identity and address of _____ as being true, correct and accurate.			
Introducer/HoF's Name:		Signature of Introducer/HOF	

Consent

I confirm that information (including biometrics) provided by me to the UIDAI and the information contained herein is my own and is true, correct and accurate.

Applicant's signature/Thumbprint

Verifier's Stamp and Signature:

(Verifier must put his/her Name, if stamp is not available)

To be filled by the Enrolment Agency only :

Date & time of Enrolment: _____

Instructions to follow while filling up the enrolment form

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Field 2 NPR NUMBER	Resident may bring his/her National Population Register Survey slip (if available) and fill up the column.
Field 3 NAME	Write full name without salutations/titles. Please bring the original* Proof of Identity (POI) document. (See list A below). Variation in Resident's Name in contrast to Pol is permissible as long as the change is minor spelling only, without altering the Name in Pol document. For Example: If Resident's Pol reads "Preeti", then "Priti" can be recorded if Resident wants so.
Field 5 DOB / AGE	Fill in Date of Birth in DDDMMYYYY format. If exact Date of Birth is not known, approximate age in Years may be filled in the space provided. Please bring the original Proof of Date of Birth (DoB), if available. (See list D below). Declared checkbox may be selected if Resident does not have a valid proof of Date of Birth document. Verified checkbox is selected where Resident has provided documents as proof of Date of birth.
Field 6 ADDRESS	Write complete address. Please bring the original Proof of Address (POA) document. (See list B below). Please note that the Aadhaar letter will be delivered at the given address only. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To include Parent / Guardian / Spouse name as part of the address, select the appropriate box and enter the name of the person. Minor Corrections / Enhancements are permissible to make the address complete without altering the base address as mentioned in the POA document.
Field 7 RELATIONSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of children below 5 years, it is mandatory to provide father/mother/guardian details with their Aadhaar or EID number. If the resident is not holding a Proof of Identity & using the Head of the Family identity for enrolment, it is mandatory to provide Head of the family's details with his/her Aadhaar or EID number. Please refer illustration below for filling EID. Please bring the original Proof of Relationship (POR) document. (See list C below). For other cases, it is optional for the resident to fill up the relationship details.
Field 8 CONSENT	Resident may specifically express willingness / unwillingness by selecting the relevant box.
Field 9 BANK ACCOUNT	Resident may choose to open a new Aadhaar enabled bank / POSB account or can link existing bank account to Aadhaar number. Relevant details as requested may be provided. This is an optional field.
Field 10 DOCUMENTS	Write the name of Documents for Pol and PoA. In case proof of Date of Birth is available, then write the name of Date of Birth document. If the resident is not holding a Proof of Identity & using the Head of Family based enrolment, then write the name of Proof of Relationship document. For Valid list of documents, please refer list of Documents below.
Field 11 INTRODUCER/HoF	Resident who does not have POI and POA may get enrolled through an Introducer/ Head of Family. PI contact nearest enrolment centre or your Registrar, for further details.

List A. POI documents <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Passport PAN Card Ration/ PDS Photo Card Voter ID Driving License Government Photo ID Cards/ service photo identity card issued by PSU NREGS Job Card Photo ID issued by Recognized Educational Institution Arms License Photo Bank ATM Card Photo Credit Card Pensioner Photo Card Freedom Fighter Photo Card Kissan Photo Passbook CGHS / ECHS Photo Card Address Card having Name and Photo issued by Department of Posts Certificate of Identity having photo issued by Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead Disability ID Card/handicapped medical certificate issued by the respective State/UT Governments/Administrations 	List B. POA documents <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Passport Bank Statement/ Passbook Post Office Account Statement/Passbook Ration Card Voter ID Driving License Government Photo ID cards/ service photo identity card issued by PSU Electricity Bill (not older than 3 months) Water bill (not older than 3 months) Telephone Landline Bill (not older than 3 months) Property Tax Receipt (not older than 3 months) Credit Card Statement (not older than 3 months) Insurance Policy Signed Letter having Photo from Bank on letterhead Signed Letter having Photo issued by registered Company on letterhead Signed Letter having Photo issued by Recognized Educational Institution on letterhead NREGS Job Card Arms License Pensioner Card Freedom Fighter Card Kissan Passbook CGHS / ECHS Card Certificate of Address having photo issued by MP or MLA or Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead Certificate of Address issued by Village Panchayat head or its equivalent authority (for rural areas) Income Tax Assessment Order Vehicle Registration Certificate Registered Sale / Lease / Rent Agreement Address Card having Photo issued by Department of Posts Caste and Domicile Certificate having Photo issued by State Govt. Disability ID Card/handicapped medical certificate issued by the respective State/UT Governments/Administrations Gas Connection Bill (not older than 3 months) Passport of Spouse Passport of Parents(in case of Minor)
List C. POR documents <ol style="list-style-type: none"> PDS Card MNREGA Job Card CGHS/State Government/ECHS/ESIC Medical card Pension Card Army Canteen Card Passport Birth Certificate issued by Registrar of Birth, Municipal Corporation and other notified local government bodies like Taluk, Tehsil etc. Any other Central/State government issued family entitlement document. 	List D. DOB documents <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Birth Certificate SSLC Book/Certificate Passport Certificate of Date of Birth issued by Group A Gazetted Officer on Letterhead

Illustration for filling up EID No.

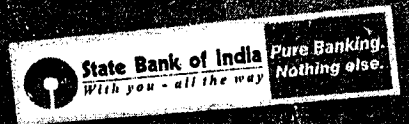
Acknowledgement/Resident Copy- पावती / निवासी रसीद		AADHAAR	
Enrolment No./निवासी संख्या	0008/12345/00020	Date/दिनांक	28/04/2011 15:50:16
or EID No: 0008123450002028042011155016			

*In instances where original documents are not available, copies attested / certified by a public notary / gazetted officer will be accepted.

True Copy

Account Opening Form (Deposit Account)

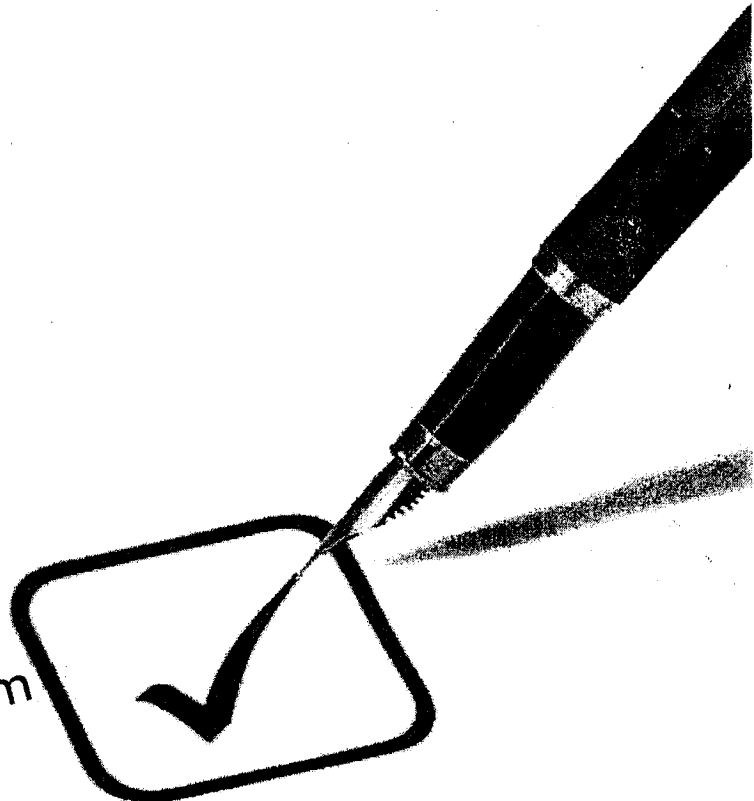
For Resident Individuals



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ONE RIGHT DECISION CAN CHANGE YOUR LIFE

Account Opening Form



The Banker to every Indian

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भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
State Bank of India

Form 60

Form of declaration to be filled by a person who does not have either a Permanent Account Number or General Index Registration Number and who makes payment in cash in respect of transaction specified in clause (a) to (h) of rule 114B

Full name and address of declarant

Particulars of transaction - Opening of account(s)

Amount of transaction

Are you assessed to tax? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes,

i) Details of Ward/Circle/Range where the last return of income was filed

ii) Reason for not having Permanent Account Number/General Index Register Number

Details of documents being produced in support of address in column (1)

Verification

do hereby declare that what is stated above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Verified today, the day of 20

Place:

Signature of the Declarant

Form DA-1 (Nomination Form)

Nomination under section 452A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and Rule 2(1) of the Banking Companies (Nomination) Rules, 1985 in respect of bank deposits

I/We nominate the following person to whom in the event of my/our/minor's death the amount of the deposit, particulars whereof are given below, may be returned by State Bank of India,

Nomination
Serial No.

Details of Deposits:

Type of deposit:

Account number:

Additional details, if any:

Details of the Nominee

Name:

Relationship with the depositor:

Age:

Date of birth of nominee:

Address:

City:

PIN:

State:

CIF No. of Nominee (to be filled by LCPC):

As the nominee is a minor on this date, I/We appoint Shri/Smt./ age: years

Address:

to receive the amount of the deposit on behalf of the nominee in the event of my / our / minor's death during the minority of the nominee.

Date:

Place:

Signature(s) / Thumb impression(s) of depositor(s)

Please
Sign in
black ink
only.

Name:

Address:

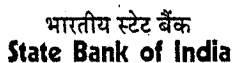
Signature/Thumb impression of 1st witness**

Name:

Address:

* Where deposit is made in the name of a minor, the nomination should be signed by a person lawfully entitled to act on behalf of the minor.

** Thumb impression(s) shall be attested by two persons.



Issue Date: 01/01/2010

Any one document from each of the undernoted two columns for a photo-identity and proof of address (Please tick the appropriate box and give details below):

Proof of identity		Proof of address (of Correspondence Address)	
A) Passport where the address differs	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Credit card statement	<input type="checkbox"/>
B) Voter ID card	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Salary slip (with address)	<input type="checkbox"/>
C) PAN card	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Income tax/Wealth tax assessment order	<input type="checkbox"/>
D) Govt./Defence ID card	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Electricity bill	<input type="checkbox"/>
E) ID card of a reputed employer	<input type="checkbox"/>	E) Telephone bill	<input type="checkbox"/>
F) Driving License	<input type="checkbox"/>	F) Bank account statement	<input type="checkbox"/>
G) Photo-ID card issued by Post Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	G) Letter from a reputed employer	<input type="checkbox"/>
H) Photo-ID card issued by Universities/ Institutes approved by UGC/ AICTE	<input type="checkbox"/>	H) Letter from any recognized public authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
I) Letter from a recognized public authority or public servant verifying the identity and residence of the customer*	<input type="checkbox"/>	I) Ration Card	<input type="checkbox"/>
		J) Copies of Registered Leave & License Agreement/Sale Deed/Lease Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>
		K) Certificate issued by warden of hostel of University/Institute (approved by UGC/ AICTE) where the student resides*	<input type="checkbox"/>
		L) For students residing with relatives, address proof of relatives along with their identity proof*	<input type="checkbox"/>
No.:		No.:	
Issued at:		Issued at:	
Issue date:		Issue date:	

Please attach one self-attested photocopy of Identity proof and Address proof each. Originals thereof will have to be produced for verification

Sign verified by (Sign, SS No. & stamp)

Signature of the Applicant

Required for small account only. Not required if complete KYC requirements are fulfilled.

'mandatory

Bank	Branch	Type of Account/Facility(ies)	Account Number

Signature: _____ (The sole representative(s) of depositor)

Please
Sign in
black ink
only.

FOR OFFICE USE

Details of one or two identification marks, if any, such as a mole or scar (mandatory for illiterate applicant)

Verifying Officer/Open CIF		CIF Generated	
Signature:			
Name:	SS No.:	(Authorised signatory)	
Designation:	Date:	Date:	SS No.

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भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
State Bank of India

Account Opening Form - Part-II

Date:

(For office use only) Account No.

Branch to affix rubber stamp of name and code no.

☐ Savings Bank Account (with cheque book)
☐ Savings Bank Account (without cheque book)
☐ No-frills Account
☐ Savings Plus Account
☐ Premium Savings Account
☐ Current Account

☐ Recurring Deposit
☐ Term Deposit
☐ Special Term Deposit
☐ Multi Option Deposit Scheme linked with
Savings Bank ☐ Current Account ☐
☐ Others (please specify) _____

Please tick the type of account to be opened. To know more about various schemes please contact Bank officials.

Sole/First Holder Name:

CIF no. (to be filled in by branch/LCPC):

Second Holder Name:

CIF no. (to be filled in by branch/LCPC):

Third Holder Name:

CIF no. (to be filled in by branch/LCPC):

Account name as would appear on passbook/account statement

1. ATM-CUM-DEBIT CARD: (for International card and its variants, separate application is to be submitted)

Applicant no.	Card Type	Name as would appear on the card
1st	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Gold International	<input type="text"/>
2nd	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Gold International	<input type="text"/>
3rd	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Gold International	<input type="text"/>

Please mention any other account desired to be linked

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2. INTERNET BANKING: Viewing rights : ☐ 1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd applicant Transaction rights : ☐ 1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd applicant (please tick)

3. MOBILE BANKING: Mobile Banking Service to be enabled on this no. _____

4. SMS ALERTS: SMS Alerts on mobile number as mentioned in Part-I ☐ Required ☐ Not required

5. CHEQUE BOOK: Type of Cheque Book: ☐ Ordinary ☐ Multicity* ☐ Both * Charges applicable for Multicity cheques

6. STATEMENT FREQUENCY: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Half-yearly
(for current account) e-Statement to be sent to e-mail id as mentioned in Part-I: ☐ Required ☐ Not required

Mode of Operation

☐ Self only ☐ Either or Survivor ☐ Former or Survivor ☐ Any one or Survivor ☐ Jointly ☐ Other _____

Paste a passport size photograph inside this box

1st Applicant

Paste a passport size photograph inside this box

2nd Applicant

Paste a passport size photograph inside this box

3rd Applicant

Signature (in black ink) of Sole/First Holder

Signature, SS No. and Name of Verifying officer

Signature (in black ink) of Second Holder

Signature, SS No. and Name of Verifying officer

Signature (in black ink) of Third Holder

Signature, SS No. and Name of Verifying officer

Please Sign in black ink only.



भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
State Bank of India

1. TERM DEPOSIT ☐ / SPECIAL TERM DEPOSIT ☐

Amount: Rs. (in words)

Period: year(s) month(s) days. In case of Term Deposit, interest payable: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly

Maturity Instruction:		Payment Instruction (Maturity Proceeds/Residual Amount):
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto renew* principal	Auto renew for period: year(s) month(s) day(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> By credit to my bank account no.
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto renew* principal & interest		
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto renew* Rs.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Pay principal & interest <input type="checkbox"/> Pay principal		<input type="checkbox"/> By Banker's Cheque / Demand Draft

*Renewal will be done at the then prevailing interest rate

2. MULTI-OPTION DEPOSIT SCHEME

I/We hereby give consent for debiting my/ our account for recovering service charges as normally applicable to Savings Bank and Current Account.

Linked Saving Bank/Current Account No.

3. RECURRING DEPOSIT

Monthly installment: Rs. Standing instruction (if any) Debit account no.

Period: year(s) month(s) ☐ On Maturity, credit proceeds to account no.

4. SAVINGS PLUS ☐ / PREMIUM SAVINGS ACCOUNT ☐

Auto-sweep facility links Savings/Current Account with Term Deposit Account. Your Savings Plus/Premium Savings Account balance above a threshold value, for a minimum amount of Rs.10,000 and in multiple of Rs.1000 in any one instance, is transferred to a Multi-Option Deposit (MOD) and earns interest as applicable to the MOD.

Threshold Amount*:Rs.

Sweep time: day (example Monday, Tuesday) of every week (only for Savings Plus Account)

OR (example 1st, 2nd) of every month beginning on

Minimum balance required:
Savings Plus Account: Rs. 5000
Premium Savings Account: Rs. 25000

Under reverse sweep facility for breaking the MOD, the MOD to be broken by: ☐ Last in first out ☐ First in first out

5. NO-FRILLS ACCOUNT

I declare that my present gross monthly income is not more than Rs. 5,000. I shall inform you whenever it exceeds Rs.5,000. I understand that if the value of my business connection, including other liability products like Recurring Deposit or Term Deposit, exceed Rs.10,000/-, this account will cease to be a 'No-frills' account. The account will then be treated as a normal Savings Bank account, governed by the terms and conditions applicable to such accounts. I shall abide by the 'Know Your Customer' norms as stipulated from time to time.

6. FOR JOINT ACCOUNTS WITH 'EITHER OR SURVIVOR' OR 'ANYONE OR SURVIVOR' MODE OF OPERATION

We have to advise that State Bank of India may pay to anyone of us, any day either before or on due date, on or after due date and where no due date is fixed, on demand, the principal alongwith interest. Payment to any one of us is discharge to the Bank from all of us, until you receive a notice contrary to it from both/ all of us. In case of death of any one, amount is to be paid to the survivor(s).

I/ We have read and understood the rules and regulations of the product(s) service(s) opted for and agree to abide by the terms and conditions relating to the conduct thereof as also any changes brought about therein from time to time. A copy of the Savings Bank rules and regulations has been made available to me by the mode of a tear off. Further, I/we understand that I/we have the option to operate the account through my mobile handset using MPIN as per Terms and Conditions displayed on Bank's website www.sbi.co.in. Further, I/we have read and understood the provisions contained in the 'Terms of Service document' of 'OnlineSBI' on the Bank's website www.sbi.co.in and agreed that I/we have accepted the transaction executed over 'OnlineSBI' under my Username and Password will be binding. The Bank is entitled to monitor and restrict my/our use of OnlineSBI from time to time.

Signature of Joint Applicant

Please Sign in black ink only.

Nomination:

Nomination, if required fill Form DA-1 on page no. 2, otherwise sign below

I/We do not want to nominate any person in this account

Please Sign in black ink only.

FOR OFFICE USE

Certified that the implications and conditions for the operation of the account have been explained to the depositor (only in case of illiterate applicant)

Open account:		Account number generated:	
Date: <input type="text"/>	(Authorised signatory)	Date: <input type="text"/>	(Authorised signatory)
i) Internet Banking (INB) Kit No.: <input type="text"/>		vii) Account sourced by Business Correspondent/ Business Facilitator - Yes/No	
ii) INB Viewing <input type="checkbox"/> Transaction <input type="checkbox"/> rights given on: <input type="text"/>		If yes, Name/ Designation: <input type="text"/>	
iii) Mobile Banking MPIN given on: <input type="text"/>		Code no. of BC/BF: <input type="text"/>	
iv) ATM Card data transmitted on: <input type="text"/>		viii) Account transferred / Home branch changed on: <input type="text"/>	
v) Nomination serial no.: <input type="text"/>		ix) Account closed on: <input type="text"/>	
vi) Threshold (KYC) limit: Rs. <input type="text"/>			



भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
State Bank of India

SAVINGS BANK RULES

To be torn off and given to the customer

'Know Your Customer' Guidelines

Any person fulfilling account opening requirements may, upon agreeing to comply with the prescribed rules, open a Savings Bank Account, provided she/he furnishes proof of identity and proof of address as required by the Bank. (Rule No. 1)

PROOF OF IDENTITY

1. Passport, if the address differs from the one mentioned in the account opening form
2. Voter ID Card, if the address differs from the one mentioned in the account opening form
3. PAN Card
4. Govt. / Defence ID card
5. ID cards of reputed employers
6. Driving License
7. Pension Payment Orders (Govt./PSUs), if the address differs from the one mentioned in the account opening form
8. Photo ID Card issued by Post Offices
Photo identity card issued to bonafide students of Universities/ Institutes approved by UGC/ AICTE

PROOF OF ADDRESS

1. Credit card statement
2. Salary slip
3. Income tax/wealth tax assessment
4. Electricity bill
5. Telephone bill
6. Bank account statement
7. Letter from a reputed employer
8. Letter from any recognized public authority
9. Ration card
10. Copies of Registered Leave & License Agreement/Sale Deed/Lease Agreement may be accepted as proof of address
11. Certificate issued by hostel and also, proof of residence incorporating local address, as well as permanent address issued by respective hostel warden of aforesaid University/Institute where the student resides, duly counter signed by the Registrar/ Principal/Dean of Student Welfare. Such accounts should be closed on completion of education/ leaving the University/ Institute.
12. For students residing with relatives, address proof of relatives along with their identity proof, can also be accepted provided declaration is given by the relative that the student is related to him and is staying with him.

Nomination & Survivorship Facility

The nomination facility is available on Savings Bank Accounts and the account holders are advised to avail of this facility for smooth settlement of claim by legal heirs in unforeseen circumstances. Nomination can be made in favour of only one nominee. In case they do not wish to make a nomination, the fact should be recorded on the account opening form under their full signature. Joint account with survivorship benefit can be operated by the survivor, in such circumstances. (Rule Nos. 10, 2)

Types of Accounts, Balance Stipulation & Service Charges

The applicants can open an account either with cheque book facility or without cheque book. The current minimum quarterly average balances prescribed for these account types and the charges prescribed for non-maintenance of minimum balance, are available at the Bank's website www.sbi.co.in. The information can also be obtained from Branches. There is no ceiling on maximum balance in Savings Bank account, except for Minor's account. (Rule Nos. 11, 12)

Minor's Accounts

Minors who can adhere to uniform signature and are not less than ten years old can open accounts in their single name and maintain therein a maximum balance of Rs. 200,000/- (Rs. Two lakhs only) Minors may open joint accounts with their guardians. (Rule No. 3)

How to Open an Account?

In ordinary course, applicant(s) should attend the Bank personally for completion of formalities for opening the account. They will duly fill in and sign the prescribed application form. Applicant(s) should submit two copies of his/ her/ their recently taken passport size photographs. Account holder's signatures must be legible and well formed. Signatures should not be in capital or block letters. Each account will be given a distinctive account number. While dealing with the Bank, this number should be invariably quoted by the account holder(s). The account holders, in their self-interest, are expected to adhere to uniform signature as per specimen recorded with the Bank while operating the accounts and addressing any correspondence to the Bank. (Rule Nos. 7, 8, 9, 13)

Pass Book

The pass book and cheque book supplied to the account holder should be kept in a safe place. The Bank will not be responsible for any loss or incorrect payment attributable to the account holder's neglect in this regard. (Rule Nos. 18, 29). For withdrawing cash by means of a withdrawal form, the pass book must be presented. Withdrawals using cheque forms and Debit card can be effected without pass book. Deposits may be made without production of the pass book. (Rule No. 15) Pass book should be got updated regularly. The pass book will be returned to the account holder immediately after completion of the transaction duly updated. In case it is not collected within a week's time, it will be returned to them by Registered A.D. post/ Courier at their cost. (Rule No. 16) The account holders should carefully examine the entries in their pass books and draw the Bank's attention to errors or omissions, if any. (Rule No. 17) Duplicate in lieu of the lost or mutilated pass book may be issued on receipt of a written request from the account holder after necessary enquiries, completion of formalities and recovery of prescribed charges. The current charges prescribed for this are available at the Bank's website www.sbi.co.in. This information can also be obtained from Branches. (Rule No. 20)

Change in Rules

The Bank reserves the right to alter, delete or add to any of these Rules and service charges for which the customer will be duly notified through Bank's website and/or branch notice board. (Rule Nos. 39, 46)

Cheque Book

The Bank will issue the first cheque book after completion of all formalities with regard to opening of the account. No charge will be recovered for issue of twenty five cheque leaves in a year (both MICR and non MICR). Thereafter, service charge will be charged to the customer's account. The current charges prescribed for this are available at the Bank's website www.statebankofindia.com. This information can also be obtained from Branches. The account holders must use only the cheques from the cheque books issued to them by the Bank. The Bank reserves the right to refuse payment of any cheques drawn otherwise. Ordinarily, Bank will not issue more than one cheque book at a time or before exhausting all or nearly all cheque leaves issued previously. (Rule No. 27) Cheques must be written legibly and any alterations or cuttings should be authenticated under full signature which must conform to the specimen recorded with the Bank. (Rule No. 28) Stop payment instructions in respect of cheques issued or lost can be registered with the Bank on payment of a prescribed service charge. The current charges prescribed for this are available at the Bank's website www.statebankofindia.com. This information can also be obtained from Branches. (Rule No. 32)



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ANNEXURE P-3

DATA SHARING POLICY

D7. NZL

UIDAI embarked on a multi-Registrar model for enrolling the residents with the intent to have the reach and ability to enrol the residents at a reasonable pace.

Registrars are entities who, in the normal course of their activities, deal with residents in the delivery of benefits and services to them. The Registrars carried out enrolments under the aadhaar project through Enrolment Agencies appointed by them. These Registrars already have data bases and collect data from their customers/beneficiaries for discharging the responsibilities cast up on them under various policies, statutes or rules. The Registrars partnered with the UIDAI to avail the opportunity of cleansing their data bases through fresh enrolments of residents in accordance with the UIDAI processes.

In some States where the non-State Registrars were active, State Registrars are facing problems in leveraging aadhaar for delivery of benefits (which is the basic intent of aadhaar project) since data of residents of the State enrolled by the non-State Registrars was not available to

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the State Registrars. Many State Registrars have had reservations about the involvement of Non State Registrars in the enrolment exercise in absence of any clarity as to how they would be able to access the data of residents enrolled by Non State Registrars. The Enrolment Refresh Committee had also mentioned about the need of sharing of data with such Registrars.

In such a scenario, a policy on data sharing policy assumes an important dimension; wherein on one side, there are concerns regarding privacy, data protection, data security, etc, and on the other hand, there is demand from various State Registrars for the data to enable them leverage the UID for improving the services.

With the above in consideration, it has been decided that UIDAI would share the Resident data, subject to the following conditions:

1. UIDAI would share the data only in such cases where the resident has given the consent for sharing data.
2. The data will be UID generated processed data.
3. The data will be shared on receipt of a formal request from the State concerned. The request will

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explicitly include the purpose for which the data is required and specific data requirements.

4. States may request data pertaining to their own state only. The data shared will be based on state specified in the resident address.
5. The selective data in specific format, as defined by UIDAI, will be shared as per the validity of the request in a secured manner using appropriate offline and/or online mechanisms.
6. The data would be shared with State Registrars only for the purpose of improvement of delivery of welfare and public services, it also being the intent behind the aadhaar project and the purpose for which the consent has been given by the resident at the time of enrolment. 2
7. Demographic data may be shared with Financial Institutions (Banks, etc) for opening of Bank accounts and/or linking the accounts with aadhaar, as consented by the resident at the time of enrolment or subsequently.
8. Data may also be shared as warranted under any Act/ Statute/ Regulation of Govt of India and/or any Cabinet Decision in this regard.

9. State Registrars may use the shared data with their various departments for the purpose of improving delivery of their welfare and public services but the Nodal Department shall be responsible for ensuring Security compliance.
10. The Registrar packet will not be generated, if Registrar does not ask for it.
11. UIDAI may also consider enabling electronic KYC mechanism where an authorized entity can send a request to UIDAI to share demographic data and photo for a specific resident, in the long run. This mechanism will require the said entity to send resident data sharing consent along with resident authentication factor (biometric/OTP). UIDAI will share data after successful resident authentication. UIDAI will define set of authorized entities who will be allowed to avail this service, at the appropriate time.
12. Updates should be allowed to flow to agencies with whom UIDAI shared the data initially as per resident consent from time to time.
13. The necessary framework and institutional safeguards as per the IT Act 2000 and all

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guidelines/rules/enactments of the Government of India for ensuring the data safety and security at all times would be put in place by concerned Registrar before sharing of any data. Registrar will sign a "Data protection and Understanding of holding sensitive data" agreement with UIDAI. Among other things, the Agreement will include various required compliances for the following security guidelines and any other security guidelines as the UIDAI may deem fit:-

- a. Strategic control of the data shall always remain with the Registrar who shall be responsible for the overall security and proper use of the data at all times.
- b. Data shall be stored and transmitted in encrypted form.
- c. Biometric data shall not be decrypted except for the time when it is being used. Under no circumstances, the biometric data of a resident shall be sent as part of any response to any verification request.
- d. Registrar shall have a physically secure location to store /house the shared data,

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with strict security protocols and protection from unauthorised access. The facility should have appropriate access control and audit trails.

- e. Physical, Network and Application level security for the software that uses this data shall be ensured.
- f. State Registrar shall remove the biometric data if "resident" moves out of the state and informs the state.
- g. The data should not be retained beyond the duration necessary to serve the purpose for which it was meant to be used.
- h. Failure to comply with any of above obligation shall be deemed a serious breach by the Registrar concerned with whom data was shared by UIDAI and the said Registrar shall destroy the shared data within the time specified by UIDAI, without prejudice to any damages, which UIDAI may seek.

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CHART OF DATES & EVENTS: UIDAI & US INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES PLUS

EA FRAUD

DI NZL

The business of all the companies mentioned herein deal with the use of biometrics for "security" purposes. They claim that biometric technology is capable of accurately identifying for people and hence useful for combating terrorism, illegal immigration etc. Hence, their main customers are government departments and agencies, which since post-9/11 in USA and post-26/11 in India have become so paranoid about militancy that they are willing to latch on, without verification or investigation, to any idea or technology, that raise these false hopes, but are motivated primarily by private the lure of commercial profits. All of them in the pursuit of government contracts and attempting to enhance public image / reputation indulged in various forms of fraud. Yet, ironically, governments continue to deal with these, who are no better than charlatans.

Mentioned in the table below are companies operating in this business segment and some of their questionable actions, a few of which led to their prosecution.

UIDAI hides the claimed uses of the technology in anti-terrorism and anti-illegal immigration, but pitches for identification for targeted delivery of welfare. This is the sleight of hand used to do surveillance without people becoming aware of it.

SI No.	Dates & Events	Remarks
1.	Identix Inc. Incorporated in 1982 Viisage Technologies Inc. incorporated 23 Mar 1996	SEC Filings

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2.	Viisage gets a contract from DOD of USA 2 Apr 2002 (\$ 8.5 million).	Proves UIDAI's contractors are also contractors of US Defence Department
3.	Viisage gets a contract from Department of Motor Vehicle Safety of Georgia State – 18 Nov 2002. Contract is for 6 years and valued at \$ 20 million	PR News Wire .com Website
4.	In a test of biometrics technologies of these companies in 2002, Viisage fails poorly, whereas Identix ranks within the top 3.	'New Scientist'
SI No.	Dates & Events	Remarks
5.	Visionics Corp biometrics based on facial geometry product called, "FaceIt" claims that 4 Million images in a database can be scanned in a minute and people accurately identified whether they wear specs, grow a beard etc. 99.3% accuracy is claimed Yet, 'New Scientist' reported in Nov 2003 that in a test at Palm Beach International Airport, only 47 % people could be identified. 22 Feb 2002 – Identix and Visionics merge	David Moss – Genealogy of a Biometrics Company CNN Money Website – Identix, Visionics double up
6.	On 18 Mar 2005, in the US District Court at Massachusetts securities fraud class action suit is filed against Viisage	Stanford Law School Case Page

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7.	Viisage and Identix are merged, renamed L 1 and taken over by Robert La Penta, who was a former Loral on 6 Sep 2006 (a subsidiary of Lockheed-Martin, a US Defence Contractor). Robert Penta has been accused by the US Justice Department of illegal donations to the Clinton election campaign, but was cleared of the charges.	Wikipedia, Security Park UK Website, Chicago Board Options Website
8.	L 1 settles securities fraud class suit by paying \$ 2.3 Million on 31 Jul 2007 after takeover of Viisage	Stanford Law School Case Page
9.	2009 – Pakistan gives L 1 Identity Solutions biometric service contract for its National Database Registration Authority (NADRA). Tariq Malik Chairperson of NADRA receives outstanding achievement award at ID World International Congress in Italy. L 1 is a major sponsor of the Congress.	NADRA Website
10.	On 24 Aug 2010 – India's UIDAI issues contract for biometric services to L 1 Identity Solutions for UID Scheme. On 16 Nov 2010 - Nandan Nilekani, Chairperson UIDAI receives ID Limelight award at ID World International Congress in Milan, Italy. L 1 ID Solutions is again major sponsor of the event.	ID World Website & Contract document
12.	In 2011 a TV sting operation reveals fake IDs generated at Enrolling Center of UID managed by COMAT at Mysore. FIR is filed against some outsiders. The Enrolling Agency's name is not mentioned.	FIR Copy

13.	<p>On 11 Jul 2011 FIR registered against M/s Global ID Solutions, sub-contractor of M/s Alankit Assignment, Enrolling Agency (EA) of UIDAI at Bangalore for fake IDs generated at Enrolling center of UID Scheme at Bangalore managed by M/s Alankit Assignment. No mention of the EA in FIR registered by Ashok Lenin, official of UIDAI. M/s Alankit Assignment's application for renewal as EA of UIDAI not accepted on 23 Aug 2011.</p> <p>M/s Alankit Assignment is a company of a group of companies with common shareholdings of a promoter group called Trident Group. Two other companies of the group are also EAs of UIDAI.</p> <p>On 13 Jan 2014, Trident Group takes out an advertisement in the 'Economic Times' with photos of Deputy Chairperson of the Planning Commission and the chairperson of UIDAI. The advertisement states that the group is launching an Aadhaar linked salary disbursement in the group.</p>	FIR Copy
14.	<p>On 21 Jul 2011, UIDAI states in RTI reply, "There is no way to verify whether Biometric Service Providers are of UD origin or not".</p>	<p>The first page of the contract gives the name and address of the companies. UIDAI gave deliberately false reply. Why?</p>

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15.	<p>On 07 May 2012 UIDAI refuses to furnish copies of contracts with BSPs under RTI. UIDAI's appellate authority also refuses the same in undated letter received on 29 Jul 2012. CIC orders UIDAI on 21 Oct 2013 to furnish contract copies. UIDAI at the CIC hearing on 10 Sep 2013 stated that it has no objection in furnishing the contract copies, "contractual obligations have expired". Contract copies furnished the same day. Found that pages were missing. When asked to give the missing pages, UIDAI claims it cannot do so due to confidentiality clauses in the contracts.</p> <p>Louis Freeh (former Director of the FBI), Admiral Loy (former head of the Transportation Security Agency), George Tenet (former Director of the CIA), Frank Moss (former program manager for the State Department's E-Passport program), and many others who previously held key positions in the federal government all joined Viisage/L-1 are members of the Board of Directors or paid employees of Viisage/L-1.</p>	<p>RTI Documents. This is pure deceit.</p> <p>'AxXiom for Liberty' Website & SEC Filings</p>
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16.	On 15 Dec 2010, L 1 Files with SEC for merger with Safran of France. Safran announces acquisition of L 1 on 26 Jul 2011.	SEC filing exv99w1 and Safran website
17.	Sagem Morpho a subsidiary of Safran is involved in an election scandal in Guinea in 2013. François de COMBRET, a former classmate and close friend of President Condé, who acts his as unofficial personal Advisor, sits on the Supervisory Board of SAFRAN, the holding company of the operator, SAGEM. Sagem is selected by European Union to manage elections in Guinea.	John Helmer .net website - "Guinea Special Report"

Information from all the websites both of US Government and others makes it clear that these companies are providing intelligence services to various foreign government governments. They are deeply involved with interests of Western governments.

The unmistakable conclusion is that UID Scheme is an intelligence gathering exercise done in India in collaboration with foreign intelligence agencies, but couched as a program to benefit the poor, prevent leakage of subsidies and enable efficiency through targeted welfare delivery.

Whether this had the approval of the government or was carried out by misleading and / or inducing ministers and officials into believing that while the UID Scheme would achieve its publicly stated objectives, it would also be

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useful for anti-terrorism operations is to be ascertained only by an independent investigation.

The question for the Court is to determine whether an elected government has the legal authority to spy on its own people using foreign intelligence agencies and governments and whether data of the Nation's people can be allowed to fall into, or be given to, foreign hands. Intelligence gathering is a sovereign function of governments. In democratic countries this is done under oversight of elected Parliament organs.

// true copy prepared by the Petitioner//

True copy

Central Information commission

Wing 'B'. 2nd Floor

August Kranti Bhawan

Bhikani Cama Place

New Delhi 110 066

CIC/SS/A/2012/003157/SH

14.10.2014

Central public information officer &

Deputy Director

Unique identification Authority of India (Udai)

9th Floor, Tower I. Jeevan Bharat Building

Connaught Circus

New Delhi 110 001

Sir.

This refers to the Commission's order dated 03.09.2014 in Mathew Thomas v. UIDAI; Appeal No. CIC/SS/A/2013/001593 directing the Registry to examine the matter concerning compliance with the Commission's order dated 21.10.2013 in Appeal No. CC/SS/A/2012/003157.

2. The matter was accordingly examined and placed before the Commission. I am directed to convey that you should, within 2 weeks of receipt of this order, provide to the Appellant the limited information i.e. financial quotation/price quoted by the third party firms in the subject tender as disclosure of it would

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not inflict any harm to the competitive position of third party firms at this stage when the contract have already expired. As regards the remaining information concerning Technical Bid and Commercial Bid, It was observed that your decision (conveyed to the Appellant, Shri Mathew Thomas by letter No. F-12013/096/2012/RTI-UIDAI dated 20.12.2013) to deny this information to the Appellant after following the third party information procedure laid down in Section 11(1) of the RTI Act was in conformity with the decision of the High Court of Delhi in BSNL v. Chander Sekhar; LPA No. 900/2010 date of decision 23.03.2012 Commission's Full Bench decision dated 20.05.2013 in Kuljit Singh and Anr. v. PFCL and Commission's decision dated 01.09.2014 in Ajay Chadha v. Charak Palika Hospital. NDMC; date of decision 1.9.2014; Appeal No. CIC/DS/A/2013/001664- YA and CIC/DS/A/20131001684-YA. Moreover, the Appellant has not established any larger public interest warranting the disclosure of information in question. Therefore, there shall be no disclosure with regard to the information concerning the

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Technical Bid and Commercial Bid as it fails under the exemption category of Section 8(1)(d) of the RTI Act.

3. The matter is accordingly treated as closed.

Sd/-
(Vijay Bhalla)
Deputy Registrar

Cdpy to:

Shri Mathew Thomas
18 A, Adarsh Vista, Basavanagar,
Marathahalli PO Bangalore 560 037

//TRUE TYPED COPY//

Downloaded from http://attendance.gov.in/faq/public_faq on
24.10.2014

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FAQS ON BIOMETRIC ATTENDANCE SYSTEM (BAS)

Q.1 How does an organisation start Biometric Attendance System (BAS) for their employees?

Ans. Please submit details of the nodal officer and upload a signed request by the head of the department on attendance.gov.in portal. System would send OTP to the mobile number/email id of the nodal officer which needs to be entered again on the portal for verification. Back-end administrator would then check the details of the organisation submitted and make the organisation active by assigning it a unique sub-domain which will be the first name of the website. Nodal officer will then be sent an email by the system giving username (which will be the sub-domain name assigned to the organisation) and a password.

Q.2 Steps to be done by the nodal officer to start registration of employees

Ans. Nodal officer would need to login on attendance.gov.in with the user name and password sent on completion of step 1 and then create master list of locations of their offices, designation of their offices and divisions/units/groups within their organisation.

Q.3 How does employee start registering on the portal ?

Ans. After nodal officer completes step 1 & 2, employee can start registering on-line either at attendance.gov.in by submitting their details along with their Aadhaar number.

Q.4 What are steps of verification of employees?

Ans. Nodal Officer would need to verify details submitted by the employee including whether Aadhaar number entered by the employee belongs to them. After completing of the above verifications, employee would be informed by SMS/Email that his registration process is completed on the attendance.gov.in is completed.

Q.5 Whether an employee will be able to mark his attendance on any Biometric Attendance System (BAS) terminal installed in any Government Building

Ans. Yes, this will be possible as employee database for all central Government employees will be maintained centrally with a unique 6 digit id provided for every Government employee (based on the last 6 or first 6 digits of his/her Aadhaar number whichever is available in the system). The dashboard reports would be able to show the location/building from where an employee has marked his attendance.

Q.6 How will an employee mark attendance if he/she is not having Aadhaar number ?

Ans. Aadhaar number is essential for registering an employee in BAS. Government employees who are not having Aadhaar number, can enrol themselves for Aadhaar numbers in the special camps which are being held by UIDAI in various Government Buildings or permanent enrolment centres of UIDAI in Delhi as per details available at the link below as given: <https://appointments.uidai.gov.in/easearch.aspx>

Single point of contact for arranging Aadhaar enrollment facility at Bhawans is as per details given below.

Shri Suman Kumar,
ADG, Regional office, UIDAI, Delhi
Phone : 23481111
Email: [suman\[at\]uidai\[dot\]net\[dot\]in](mailto:suman[at]uidai[dot]net[dot]in)

Q.7 Is network connectivity essential for marking attendance

Ans. Yes, as it is an online attendance system. Network connectivity will be essential for marking attendance. Therefore, two types of connectivity are being planned with each attendance terminal; one wi-fi connectivity on NICNET/broadband and other sim based GSM connectivity in the tablet.

At a high level the overall solution has two main components.

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(i) Front End System (to be installed at client user end)

(ii) Back End System (attendance servers to be hosted in NIC data centre with connectivity to UIDAI for real-time bio-metric authentication)

The Front End System would be a hardware device like Android tablet or a Desktop PC having client application. Once the user ID (6 digit unique number assigned to an employee) is entered, the application would prompt user to provide the biometric data through finger print/Iris scanner which will be sent through the network connectivity to the backend system.

The Back End System (also called the attendance server) would have functionalities to receive data from the client terminals and send it for real-time Aadhaar authentication. It would also have features for organisation/employee registration and preparing real-time attendance reports in dashboard.

It would be possible to see dashboard reports of each organisation by using sub-domain assigned to an organisation e.g.nic.attendance.gov.in

Q.8 No of bio-metric terminals required

Ans. Every employee will need to enter his 6 digit unique id on the touch screen of the tablet and then present his bio-metric (finger print/ iris) for authentication. This may initially take up to 30 seconds to 1 minute depending on number of attempts required. With some practice and training, the time for giving bio-metric attendance by each employee may reduce to less than 10 seconds. Therefore one bio-metric terminal may be sufficient for about 30 to 40 employees during 30 minute peak load time. Assuming 50% to 70% employees will be coming to office during the peak timings, one bio-metric terminal can be planned for catering to every 50 employees in the department. Also, multiple machines will be put in the entry gate which can be commonly used by employees of different ministries/departments, waiting time in the queue will further reduce.

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Q.9 Where to install tablet based terminals?

Ans. it is suggested to install multiple BAS terminals at the entry gates of the buildings where security is positioned round the clock.

Q.10 Where to install desktop based finger print devices?

Ans. it is suggested to install desktop finger print devices on Windows desktop PCs connected on LAN (NICNET) in the offices of JS and above and also with section officers for marking attendance of the employees working in the respective sections in order to avoid rush at the attendance terminals installed at the entry gates.

Q.11 Who would maintain the attendance terminals, connectivity and attendance software for desktop PCs?

Ans. It would be additional responsibility of FMS who are maintaining LAN/NICNET connectivity in the Bhawans under guidance and coordination of nicnet/network managers. Additional FMS are being proposed to be deployed at Bhawans under this project.

Q.12 Type of reports which will be available on dashboard

Ans. Some of the sample reports can be viewed at jharkhand.attendance.gov.in and deity.gov.in/attendance. Attendance software is being developed with assistance of UIDAI team. Please send your valuable feedback in improving the features and MIS reports of the attendance system software.

Q.13 Expected Role of NIC HoDs/Teams posted in Ministries/Departments

Ans. Deity/NIC/NICSI/UIDAI are the implementing agency for this project and the bio-metric attendance system will need to be made operational in every ministry/department as soon as attendance terminals are delivered which is expected soon. NIC HODs of the bhawan/ department/ministry or its attached/ subordinate office in consultation with nodal officer of that office will identify locations where attendance terminals are to be installed in the Bhawans. Since, NICNET connectivity is the primary connectivity for running the BAS. NIC Bhawan network coordinators are requested to help

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in getting the power supply extended at those locations with help of local CPWD offices. NIC Bhawan network coordinators along with network team at NIC hqrs will also be responsible for extending LAN/alternate connectivity at the entry gates and install WI-FI access points/Attendance terminals. NIC HODs posted in Ministries/Bhawans are requested to provide technical assistance to the Nodal officers in completing registration of all employees on the portal and provide handholding training/technical assistance in smooth installation/running of the attendance terminals. NIC HODs will also be keeping inventory of bio-metric terminals/devices installed in various locations in their Ministry/Department.

Q.14 Role of nodal officers in the ministries

Ans. Nodal officers will get the details of all employees entered on the portal and also organize special camps in their Bhawans with help of UIDAI regional office, Delhi for enrollment of employees not having Aadhaar numbers. Nodal officers would also be responsible for creating masters of location, designation and divisions/groups within their organization. Verification of employees data will also be done by the nodal officers of the department whereas QC team of UIDAI will be assisting in verification of Aadhaar data of employees. You are welcome to send feedback and suggestions in [helpdesk-attendance\[at\]nic\[dot\]in](mailto:helpdesk-attendance@nic.in)

True Copy

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
(CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION)

I.A. NO. OF 2014

IN

WRIT PETITION (C) No. OF 2014

IN THE MATTER OF:

Mathew Thomas

...Petitioner

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

... Respondents

APPLICATION FOR EX-PARTE AD-INTERIM STAY

To

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA
AND HIS COMPANION JUSTICES OF THE
HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF
THE PETITIONER ABOVE NAMED:

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. This is an Application for ex-parte ad-interim stay filed by the petitioner along with accompanying Writ Petition, which is being filed by the above named Petitioner, *inter alia*, seeking a writ in nature of *certiorari* quashing the Gazette Notification (bearing No. A-43011/02/2009- Admn I) dated 28-01-2009 issued by Planning Commission, Government of India / Respondent No.2, and writ in the nature of *mandamus*.

directing the Union of India (Respondent No.1),
Planning Commission (Respondent No.2).

2. That the facts stated in the Writ may be read as a part and parcel of this application and the same are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.
3. It is reiterated that on 03.07.2012, the Petitioner and another had earlier filed O.S. No. 8181 of 2012, in the Court of the XVI Additional City Civil and Sessions Court at Bangalore against UIDAI and the Planning Commission, *inter alia*, seeking relief of declaration that the Aadhaar scheme as illegal. The suit was filed under Section 26 read with Order VII Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Learned Sessions Court, Bangalore was pleased to dismiss the said suit under Order VII Rule 11 with costs by an order dated 03.07.2012, *inter alia*, on the ground that Aadhaar scheme is useful and is anyway a voluntary scheme, and no cause of action exists. Further, the trial court held that in view of pendency of a Writ Petition before the High Court of Madras, the instant suit was not maintainable. The Ld Sessions Court further observed that since the issue raised by the Petitioner relates to

fundamental rights, which cannot be adjudicated by the Trial Court.

4. It is respectfully submitted that the Petitioner is beseeching the indulgence of this Hon'ble Court to quash and set aside the Order dated 03.07.2012, passed by the City Civil Court, Bangalore in O.S. No. 8181 of 2012, wherein the Ld. Judge dismissed the suit under Order VII Rule 11 with costs of Rs. 50,000/-
5. Therefore, by way of this Application, the petitioner is seeking stay of the above order dated 03.07.2012 and if this Application is not considered by this Hon'ble Court as prayed by the Petitioner he will suffer irreparable loss and injuries which cannot be compensated in any manner in terms of money.
6. That the balance of convenience is in favor of the Petitioner.

P R A Y E R

It is, therefore, most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may graciously be pleased to:-

- (a) pass an ad-interim order staying the Order dated 03.07.2012, passed by the Ld. City Civil Court, Bangalore in O.S. No. 8181 of 2012, wherein the Ld.

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Judge dismissed the Suit under Order VII Rule 11 with costs of Rs. 50,000/- till the final disposal of the accompanying Writ Petition.

AND/OR

- (b) pass such other order/order(s) as this Hon'ble Court may deem just and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS PETITIONER, AS IN DUTY BOUND, SHALL EVER PRAY.

DRAW & FILED:

Ms Aishwarya Bhati
Advocate for the Petitioner

Drawn on:

Filed on:

841

Zone / Address : UZ/6032130
#18 A, Adarsh Vista,
Basavanagar,
Bangalore - 560037.
Date: 07/02/2014

151 - K.R. Puram Constituency

Facsimile Signature of Electoral Registration
Officer, 151 - K.R. Puram Constituency

In case of change in address, mention this Card
No. in the relevant form for including your name in
the roll at the changed address.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL WRIT JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. _____ OF 2014

IN THE MATTER OF:

Mathew Thomas

...Petitioner

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, Mathew Thomas, S/o Late T.P. John, R/o. No.18-A, Adarsh Vista, Basavanagar, Bangalore 560037, Karnataka State, presently at New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as under:

1. I am the Petitioner in the Present Writ Petition which is in the nature of bonafide public interest litigation and I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case and I am competent to swear and sign this affidavit on behalf of myself and other petitioner.
2. That there is no personal gain, private motive or oblique reason in filing the Public Interest Litigation.
3. That the statement given by me in para 1 & 2 are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.


DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at New Delhi on this 13th day of January 2015 that the contents of the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.


DEPONENT

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Ms. Aishwarya Bhati
Advocate on Record
Supreme Court of India

Off: 18, Todar Mal Road, Bengali Market
New Delhi-110001
Ph: 9350852003(M) 23711238(O)
E-mail: aishwaryabhati@gmail.com

Dated: 15.01.2015

To

The Registrar,
Supreme Court of India
New Delhi.

Sub: Writ Petition (Civil) No. _____ of 2015
Mathew Thomas Versus Union of India & Ors.
Diary No. 42196/2014

Dear Sir,

1. The aforesaid Writ Petition has been filed by the petitioner in the registry of this Hon'ble Court vide Diary No. 42196/2014 and after checking the matter, the registry has pointed out some defects, which have been cured except Defect No. 3 regarding re-typing on page No. 807 to 814 & 15-A regarding maintainability of the Writ Petition in view of Annexure-P/34.
2. Kindly note that Defect No. 3 regarding re-typing on page No. 807 to 814, which is a format for opening account in SBI and the counsel for the petitioner only wishes to apprise this Hon'ble Court of the same and it is not para-material to the outcome of the petition and there is no necessity to type the same.
3. Further, as regards Defect No. 15-A regarding maintainability of the PIL with respect to Contempt Order dated 30.04.2014 (Annexure P-34), **there is no similarity in the issues involved in both set of petitions. The scope of the Contempt Petition was narrow as compared to broader issues involved in the present writ. It is further submitted that while the Contempt Petition dealt with issues pertaining to the denial of government services/other subsidies for lack of Aadhar and that of issuance of Aadhar to illegal immigrants, the present PIL seeks destruction of personal data/ information of residents of India collected under the Aadhar Scheme as the said collection of data is being done by agencies, whose security credentials are not scrutinized thoroughly compromising the national and personal security of the people of this country.**
4. Therefore, you are requested to kindly ignore the above defect and the matter may please be placed before this Hon'ble Court for hearing at my risk.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

[MS AISHWARYA BHATI]
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER